HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 152 — BOMBAY WEDNESDAY JUNE 29 1927 — ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
25 June	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
2 July	RAJPUTANA	MANTUA * ..	16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..		10,902
16 ,,	MALWA ..		10,940
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIAx ..	16,504
30 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
6 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
13 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11 434
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,820
27 ,,	CHINA ..		7 957
3 Sept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,836
24 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,575
1 Oct.	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
8 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
15 ,,	NALDERA x		16,088
22 ,,	KAISAR-I HIND ..		11,430
29 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
12 ,,	NALKUNDA x		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA.	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,802
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI.	MALOJAx ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI.	MOREA* ..	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA (..	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI.		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA..		16,568

@ To Marseilles only.

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application.

The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £102

To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
30th June	DUMANA ..	8427
14th July	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th July	MERKARA ...	8,283
18th Aug.	DOMALA ..	8,441
3rd Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,246
17th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1927		
29th July.	KIDDERPORE ..	Straits China & Japan
30th Aug.	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	MALWA ..	At Colombo for Australia.
27th Sept.	DELTA ..	China & Japan
	MACEDONIA ..	At Colombo for Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
29thJune	BANKUBA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
1st July	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
6th ,,	KARAPARA ..	East & South Africa

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Muroran Maru ..	5371	20 June	30 June
*Sado Maru ..	5893	1 July	13 July
Genoa Maru ..	6785	19 ,,	2 Aug.
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 ,,	12 ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Usanda Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE "SHAKTI SANJIVANI" PILLS.

Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price: Rs.12-0 Net.

For a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills—full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparations write to:—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR . . . . . (Kathiawar.)

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruise chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain-troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET . BOMBAY

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26	23,82,000
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26	30,95,326

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery (Montgomery)
Allahabad	Jullundur	Okara (Dist.
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant.
Amballa City	Jammu	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Patiala
Bombay	Jhang	Quetta
Cawnpore	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Calcutta	Karachi	Sangla Hill
Delhi	Kasur	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Simla
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Gojra	Meerut City	
Hafizabad	Multan City	
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., on outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rate of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay

A-1 TAILORING

AT

MODERATE RATES

A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.

The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.

ALSO

FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED
Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA
AND
PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL.

E. I. DALVI & Co.
Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring Co.
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp: Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax
Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to —

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year ..	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months ..	Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month ..	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—

Rs. 15 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393, Premium Income of 1925 ..Rs. 16,46,090.

Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. ..Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. ..Rs. 4- 0-0 % net

Difference being Interest profit .. .. ..Rs. 2-10-6

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.

APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH:—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

or Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA

MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.

TELEGRAMS: ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. REGISTERED TRADE MARK TELEPHONE: 25831.

The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brocade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.
CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

A YOUNG Practical DENTIST wishes to join a Dentist as partner or on salary. Apply Box No. 1995 Advt. Deptt., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 28947

WANTED.—Two HINDU LADY TEACHERS for the Pratab Singh Hindu Girls School, Moradabad, one graduate on Rs. 120/- p.m. and one Intermediate passed on Rs. 90| p.m. both strong in mathematics and Hindi. The appointment will be on one year's probation. Apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Pratab Singh Hindu Girls School, Moradabad.
A 28731

APPLICATIONS for admissions into the OVERSEER and SUB-OVERSEER classes of the CIVIL ENGINEERING SCHOOL, LUCKNOW. (managed and maintained by the Hindu Education Society, Registered under Act XXI of 1860) should reach the Principal on or before the 1st of July, 1927. Selected candidates will be informed of the date on which they should join the school. Applications without admission fee will not be considered. Apply for Prospectus to the PRINCIPAL.
A 28639

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED JOB of Accounts, Typing or Correspondence clerk by a Gujrati Gentleman. Good reference and satisfaction guaranteed. Please communicate with Box No. 1995, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R319

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Below Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO LET at Virlaparle, a decent BUNGALOW, having one Hall and 8 rooms with beautiful garden, just two minutes' walk from railway station. Apply to AKBARALLI MOOSABHAI RAJA, Carnac Bunder, Iron Bazar, Phone No. 22634.
C 28735

TO LET in LINDEN HOUSE, Appolo Bunder, one big SHOP and one decent FLAT facing sea. Apply to AKBARALLI MOOSABHAI RAJA, Carnac Bunder, Iron Bazar, Phone No. 22634.
C 28736

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—FIVE TONS MOTOR LORRY in working order. Inquire at MEHTA BROTHERS, Kennedy Bridge.

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—A fair and cultured HINDU GIRL of 16 years virgin or widow of any caste to marry a young bachelor graduate of high caste with a decent income. Apply with photo. Box No. 1994, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R316

MEDICAL.

DEBILITY.—If you wish to regain your health, take my GIANT PILLS, which will make you robust within a fortnight, otherwise money refunded. Rs. 5/- per phial nett Dr. B. K. CHOWDHURY 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.
P 28575C.

CATARACTS—No matter, ripe or unripe. No risk of operation. Cure Gauranteed. Particulars on request. "SAI WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194A

YOUTH REGAINED.—By using Richter's Special Remedies.—PROTESTIN, SPERMIN, HORMOGLAND-PREPARATIONS. Indications: Sexual Neurasthenia, Impotence, Frigidity, Climacterium. Virile, such as PROTESTIN. Tablets, Indications: Sexual Neurasthenia, Impotence, Hypertrophy of Prostate. Protestin is a compound preparation of extracts of testicles and prostate gland with an additional dose of the alcaloid Yohimbin and a cerebral extract containing specific lipoids. This preparation ensures a more intensified specific effect upon the genitospinal centres and upon the vascularisation of the genital organs. Dosage: Daily 3 to 6 Tablets. For full particulars apply for the literature of the medicinal treatment of sexual neurasthenia. Prices, per bottle of 100 tablets Rs. 5/9 and 50 Rs. 2/12/. CHEMICAL WORKS OF GEDEON RICHTER. LTD., Budapest. X. Sole agents in the Bombay Presidency and C. P. LAVCHAND VARAJDAS & CO., Princess St., Bombay, No. 2.
R310

EDUCATIONAL.

ISLAMIA HIGH SCHOOL, Etawah. (U. P.)—RE-OPENS after summer vacation on July 16th, 1927. Applications for admission and prospectus should be made to the HEAD MASTER.
M 28630

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CLEARANCE SALE—FOOTWEAR & LEATHER GOODS SAMPLES.—Good quality walking shoes in Derby or Oxford style in Black or coloured leathers or white canvas Rs. 5/- to Rs. 8/- Many other interesting low priced lines. Clearance list on application. THE CHROME LEATHER CO., CHROMEPET P. O. S. India.
28690E

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

INDIAN SCHOOL OF MINES.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from statutory natives of India for the following posts in the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad:

(1) PROFESSOR OF GEOLOGY:
Applicants, among other qualifications, must be graduates in Science with honours in geology.

(2) PROFESSOR OF MINING AND SURVEYING.
Applicants, among other qualifications, must possess a First Class Colliery Manager's Certificate or experience representing the same standard in Metalliferous Mining.

Each of the posts carries a pay of Rs. 1,000—50—1,500 per mensem with free quarters. Applications in the prescribed form should be forwarded in duplicate to the undersigned so as to reach him not later than the 15th August, 1927. Two copies of the prescribed form of application with a memorandum containing full particulars relating to the posts may be obtained on payment of Re. 0|4|0 a copy in stamps.

CHARLES FORRESTER,
Off. Principal, Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, E. I. Ry.
28722

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE No. 62.

REFERRING to the S. I. Railway advertisement inviting Tenders for the supply of metre gauge bogie steel ra trucks, tenderers are hereby informed th the date fixed for the receipt of tenders the Agent of the Railway has been extend from the 30th of June to the 31st July, 1927.
28740

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the construction of an Open Market at Dadar will be received not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.) on Wednesday the 5th day of July 1927.

Tenders shall be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal office, Hornby Rd., Fort, Bombay.

Forms of contract, specification etc., will be issued to anyone deputed to receive them on payment of a deposit of Rs. 5/ (non-returnable) by the Undersigned who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
Special Engineer, Dev: Works.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 27th June 1927.
28745

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

And

IN THE MATTER OF THE ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the abovenamed Company duly convened and held at the Registered Office of the Company in Asoka Building, Princess Street, Bombay, on the 6th day of June, 1927, the following resolution was passed and at a subsequent Extra-Ordinary General Meeting of the said Company held at the same place on the 22nd day of June, 1927, the same Resolution was duly confirmed as a Special Resolution, viz.:

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Messrs. Gulamhusein B. Somjee and Idanmal S. Makhijani be and they are hereby appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up with all powers as an Official Liquidator under Section, 179 of the Indian Companies Act of 1913."

Dated this 27th day of June 1927.
TRICUMDAS DWARKADAS,
Chairman.

Witness.
THAKURDAS DAHYABHAI.
28743

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 7th July, 1927, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letter from Mr. S. N. Medhekar—Requesting that a grant may be given for his School for the deaf and the mute.

2. Letter from Mr. S. R. Kanitkar, Chairman, School Boards Conference—Regarding the second sessions of the Conference to be held in Poona in July next.

3-4. Letters from the Hon. Secretary, Local Self-Government Institute—(3) Forwarding a list of the local bodies and the individuals that have joined the Institute and (4) Requesting that a grant-in-aid of Rs. 5,000 may be given to the Institute for the year 1927-28.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

5. Forwarding for information the Commissioner's letter regarding the leasing of a chawl at Naigaum from Government for the accommodation of certain labour staff at revised rents.

6. Forwarding for information the Commissioner's letter reporting that he has allowed the Medical Superintendent, Arthur Road Hospital, to occupy the quarters at Malabar Hill Reservoir on a monthly rental of Rs. 100.

7. Recommending that the Corporation may request Government to undertake legislation for an amendment of the Municipal Act, so as to authorize the Corporation to levy a Town Duty on "Vegetable Ghee."

8. Forwarding for information certain correspondence regarding the procedure to be followed in respect of Cash and Cheques Bills.

9. Recommending that the Corporation may request Government to undertake legislation for an amendment of section 105 (1) of the Municipal Act so that the annual account of balances due on loans may be published in April instead of in January.

10. Forwarding: for information, the Commissioner's letter regading the payment of a personal allowance to certain Municipal dog-catchers.

11. Forwarding for information the Special Engineer's Progress Report on the Tansa Completion Works.

12. Recommending sanction to an additional grant of Rs. 3,852 to supplement the grant for establishments of the K. E. M Hospital and G. S. M. College.

13. Forwarding for information their resolution authorizing the Commissioner to give effect to the Corporation's recommendation for the reduction of wheel tax in respect of Hack Victorias from Rs. 88 to Rs. 63 each per calendar year from the 1st January 1928.

14-15. Statement of Budget Transfers in respect of amounts (14) not exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee and (15) exceeding Rs. 500 sanctioned by the Standing Committee, subject to the Corporation's orders.

16. Schools Committee's Letter—Regarding the question of printing the registers of children of school-going age in the F and G Wards.

Letters from the Commissioner—

17. Reporting the revised figure of rent in respect of a plot of land at Warden Road leased from Government for an Air Compressor Station.

18-21. Requesting sanction to the payment of a gratuity not exceeding (18) Rs. 133 to a retired cart-driver in the Health Department (19) Rs. 129-8 to a retired road scraping bigari of the Health Department (20) Rs. 129-8 to a retired halalkhore woman in the Conservancy Branch and (21) Rs. 189-8 to a retired halalkhore in the Conservancy Branch.

22. Requesting sanction to the payment of a compassionate allowance not exceeding Rs. 216 to a retired seavenging man in the Conservancy Branch.

23. Forwarding lists showing the breeding places of anopheles larvoe of mosquitoes.

24. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay water supplies.

25. Forwarding a return showing the pressure in the water mains in the different localities of the City.

26. Requesting sanction to an offer for the purchase of a strip of Municipal land at the junction of Sun Mill Road and low level road south of Ferguson Road approach of DeLisle Road Overbridge.

27. Requesting sanction to a strip of set-forward land at Love Lane being conveyed to Messrs. Kikabhai Premchand and Manecklal Premchand.

28. Letter from Mrs. S. M. Edwardes—Thanking the Corporation for their Resolution on the death of Mr. S. M. Edwardes.

29. Telegram from Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta—Applying for three months' leave of absence from the Corporation's meetings.

Letters from the Municipal Secretary—

30. Submitting a statement showing Councillors who have ceased to be members of certain Committees owing to their absence from those committees meetings.

31. Submitting a statement of Outstanding Committees of the Corporation.

32. Submitting a list of Resolutions passed by the Corporation calling for reports from the Commissioner which have not been received.

Notices of motions—

33-34. From Dr. Dinsha B. P. Master—(33) For obtaining certain particulars about iron waggons in possession of the Municipality for removal of silt and dung to Deonar and (34) For obtaining a report as to the desirability of having certain pamphlets published and distributed among school children and the public in the interest of the health of the City.

35. From Dr. N. D. Savarkar, seconded by Dr. M. B. Velkar and supported by Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe—For expressing opinion that the name of Crawford Market should be changed to Dadabhai Naoroji Market.

36. From Dr. N. D. Savarkar, seconded by Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe and supported by Dr. M. B. Velkar—For obtaining a report as to the feasibility of constructing an Overbridge from the junction of Charni Road with Queen's Road ending in the Charni Road Gardens and of two passages leading to the up and down platforms of the Charni Road Station.

37. From Mr. Rajaram K. Vaidya—For appointing Mr. B. G. Parelkar to be a member of the Markets and Gardens Committee.

38. From Mr. H. J. Davis, seconded by Mr. M. A. Dabholkar—For appointing Mr. D. Healy to be a member of the Building Regulations etc., Committee.

39. From Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri, seconded by Mr. Kisondas M. Ramji—For appointing Mr. Jagivan Ujamsi to be a member of the Building Regulations, etc., Committee.

40-42. From Dr. J. N. Choksey—For expressing opinion (40) that the proceedings of the Special Committee should not be embodied in the Corporation's proceedings (41) that the executive powers vested in the Municipal Commissioner should be transferred to the Corporation and (42) that henceforward water tax should be charged to Gymkhanas, Race Course Cotton and Bleaching Mills, etc., at the rate of Re. 1 per 1,000 gallons.

43. From Mr. J. B. Baman-Behram, seconded by Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay—For abolishing the system of electing the President of the Corporation by ballot and for adopting the system of open voting for the election.

44. From Mr. M. M. Desai—For appointing Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay to be a member of the Public Health Committee.

45-46. From Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz—(45) For expressing opinion that the Commissioner should take steps to prevent horses being ridden or being led on the Hornby-Vellard footpath and (46) For informing Government of the Corporation's desire that certain Mahomedan religious holidays should be declared public holdidays.

47-49. From Mr. M. M. Desai—(47) For requesting the Tramways Company to charge half-fares to children travelling in their Buses (48) For requesting the Commissioner of Police to regulate motor traffic on Queen's Road so as to give free access to Railway passengers, and (49) for requesting the representative of the Corporation on the B. B. & C. I. Railway to take steps for the reintroduction of Inter Class Compartments.

50. From Mr. J. B. Baman-Behram—For appointing a Committee to investigate into certain grievances of workmen employed in different departments of the Municipality.

51-52. From Mr. R. K. Vaidya—(51) For expressing opinion that the Commissioner should enforce on all land-lords the proper and adequate lighting of the gangways and passages in house, and (52) For inviting the attention of the B.B. & C.I. Railway authorities to the great inconvenience caused to passengers who have to sit while waiting for trains on the cement concrete seats provided on several Railway Stations.

53. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For appointing a Committee to report as to the causes which led to the revision of the supervising, etc., staff of the Engineering Department in the year 1921-22.

54. From Dr. R. M. Mistry—For obtaining a report as to whether any reform is necessary in the present system of issuing death-passes by Municipal Ramoshis.

55. From Mr. Shankerrao A. Mantri, seconded by Mr. R. K. Vaidya, Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz, Mr. D. G. Dalvi and Mr. G. K. Borade—For expressing opinion that roads less than 40 feet wide in A, B, C and D Wards should be repaired as early as possible.

Reports of Committees of the Corporation—

56. Regarding the system of requiring the Country Tobacco Licensees to take a license from the Municipality and the condition on which the license is issued, etc.

57. Regarding the question of levying a separate education cess and of consolidating all Municipal taxes into one tax.

58. Regarding grants-in-aid payable by the Corporation to various institutions in the City.

59. Regarding certain matters in respect of Municipal Elections.

60. Confirmation of the Proceedings of the Special Committees.

61. Schools Committee's letter—Forwarding excerpts from the Committee's proceedings.

By Order of the President,
R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 28th June 1927.
28744

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.

AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the Order made by the Honorable Mr. Justice Rangnekar, dated the 17th day of June, 1927, confirming the reduction of the capital of the abovenamed Company from Rupees twelve lacs fifty thousand to Rupees six lacs twenty-five thousand and the minute approved by the Court showing with respect to the capital of the Company as altered, the several particulars required by the above act, was registered by the Registrar of Companies, Bombay, on the 23rd day of June, 1927. The said minute is in the words and figures following:—

MINUTE.

The capital of The Bombay Industrial Mills Company, Limited, henceforth is Rs. 6,25,000/ divided into 25000 shares of Rs. 25 each, reduced from the previously reduced capital of Rs. 12,50,000 divided into 25000 shares of Rs. 50 each. At the time of the registration of this minute 19,975 of the said 25,000 shares have been issued and are outstanding on the Company's share register and are fully paid up and the sum of Rs. 25 has been and is to be deemed paid up on each of the said 19975 shares, and on the remaining 5025 shares of which 25 shares had been issued but were since forfeited and have not been reissued and the sum of Rs. 25/ per share paid thereon amounting to Rs. 1,250 have been written off on the reduction of capital confirmed by the Court on the 13th day of August, 1925, nothing has been or is to be deemed paid up...

Dated this 28th day of June, 1927.

DAPHTARY (FERREIRA & DIWAN,
Attorneys for The Bombay Industrial Mills Company, Limited.
28946

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

And

IN THE MATTER OF THE ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to section 209 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, that a Meeting of the Creditors of the abovenamed Company will be held on the 14th day of July, 1927, at the Registered Office of the above Company in Asoka Building, Princess Street, Bombay, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Dated this 27th day of June, 1927.

GOOLAMHUSEIN B. SOMJEE,
IDANMAL S. MAKHIJANI,
Liquidators.
28742

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd Proximo, at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will sell by Public Auction at their auction rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of the concerned:—
8 Pieces Fancy Chintz Gagras (391 yds.)
By order of the Assessor and Collector Municipal Taxes:—
Water pots, lotas, bucket, parat, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esquire the Receiver, appointed in suit No. 975 of 1927 Re: Estate of Krishnaji Kondaji.
1 "Studebaker" 6 seater motor car model 1925 in good condition and running order.

By order of the concerned:—
1 "Daimler" 7 seater 4 cycliner Landaulette wire wheels.
1 "Phoenix" 2 seater 4 cylinder with Dicky seat.

BENNETT & CO.

Digitized with financial support from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

Krishna Film Company — Well-known Film Producer of EAST-END — PRESENTS THIS WEEK

A Classical Social Super Drama Highly appreciated By the Public

"Sharad-Purnima"

"Sharad-Purnima"

Featuring Miss GULAB CHARMING BEAUTY & Mr. KESHAVLAL

See How the old customs Butcher the Lives of young Ladies ! Heart Appealing Story

Well-known Hero of :— "KESHAVKANT, B. A."

Don't forget to see it to night with your Friends and Family.

To-day owing Amas Day. EXTRA SHOW At 3 P.M.

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE - New Charni Road.

Time—Daily: 5, 7, 9, 11 P.M.

AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF 150 BARRELS OF COAL PITCH.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ferreira & Vallabhdas, Attorneys for Messrs. Framroz Bros. and account and at the risk of the following defaulting indentors, Messrs. Crawford & Co., will sell by public auction TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), the 30th June 1927 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Shed No. 6, Alexandra Docks the following:—

ARRIVED PER S. S. "CLAN MACVICAR":

(1) On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors Messrs. M. N. Cutchin and Co.:—

M.N.—90 Barrels of Coal Pitch, 15 Tons.

(2) On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Mr. Salehbhoy Rajabalii Netterwalla:—

S.R.—60 Barrels of Coal Pitch, 10 Tons.

N.B.:—A deposit of 25 per cent will be required the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gackwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent).
The Maharaja Mills Co. Ltd. Baroda)
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Naib Dewon, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.
Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents.—BLISS & CO., Bombay
J. TIRETH & CO. Karachi.

BANKING.

Bank of India, Ld

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... ,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 92,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonoseki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs.1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

EARN Rs. 30 TO 150 WEEKLY.

For one hour of your time Daily.

With Rs. 30 as capital and an idea, you can make the above profit in the Mail Order Business. Let me start you in Business for yourself. I tell you what to do and how to do it. Don't be a wage slave. Get out of the rut. Get grit. Get backbone. Wake up and start now. I will send you my particulars "Money making Opportunities in the Mail Order Business" FREE. It tells you how you can start a business at home, during spare time, while otherwise employed. It is a quick certain way to big income. Simply send me your name and address and one anna stamp for reply.

The Globe Mail Order Institute,
Sandhurst Road, MBAY4.

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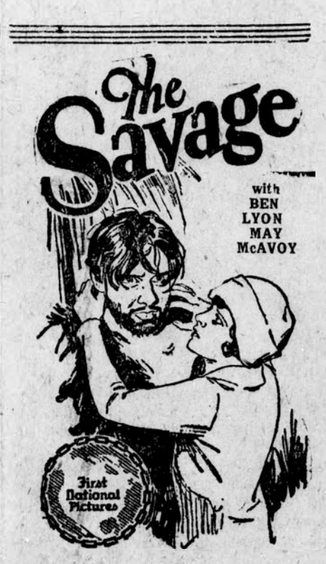
Incorporated Certified Accountants,
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax experts
Office: M.P. Baria Building, Pydhoni, Bombay

AMUSEMENTS.



7 Reels

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME: 6-15, 8-15, and 10 P.M.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

OWING TO PUBLIC DEMAND

IMPERIAL CINEMA

Lamington Road
CONTINUES FOR ONE WEEK MORE
Second Instalment (Last 8 Reels) of
SHARDA FILM COMPANY'S
SUPER PRODUCTION
"JAN-E-ALAM-ANJUMANARA"

The most interesting and realistic Production.
Daily Four Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P.M.
Extra Show: Sat. Sun. & Bank Holiday at 3-30 p.m.
COMING NEXT WEEK
The Imperial Film Company's Social Production
The Village Girl Featuring Miss Sulochana.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents THIS WEEK

Kohinoor Film Co.'s Picture

WHY HUSBANDS GO ASTRAY?

A Picture which is the Picture

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD
AT 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30
Sat. and Sun. at 3-30 p.m.
First Week 8 Parts.
PATHE'S LATEST SERIAL
"THE FIGHTING MARINE"
featuring
Gene Tunney.

Fair-Fighting legionnaire, in a sizzling, nerve-tingling story with the rapid fire action of the boxing arena.

Also a Comic.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, June 27.
July	16.47—.12
October	16.82—.99
December	17.05—.11
January	17.10—.14
March	17.29—.12
Middling Spot	16.75—.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, June 27.
July	16.45—.05
October	16.77—.10
Middling Spot	16.49—

	New York, June 27.
New York, 10-30 a.m.—	
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)	
July	16.54
October	16.86
January	17.14
New York, Noon Call.—	
July	16.52
October	16.85
January	17.15
New Orleans 9 a.m.—	
July	16.42
October	16.80

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U. S. A.

	New York, June 27. Bales.
Day's at all U. S. Ports	6,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	6,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, June 27
June	8.75—.09
July	8.77—.09
August	8.82—.08
September	8.91—.08
October	8.97—.09
November	8.99—.08
December	9.05—.06
January	9.08—.06
February	9.09—.06
March	9.14—.06
April	9.15—.06
May	9.18—.06
June	9.19—.06
Middling Spot	8.98—.03

	Liverpool, June 27 Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool June 27.
Scinde, Good	7.30
Scinde, Fully Good	7.50
Scinde, Fine	7.70
Bengal, Good	7.30
Bengal, Fully Good	7.50
Bengal, Fine	7.70
Oomra, Good	7.70
Oomra, Fully Good	7.95
Oomra, Fine	8.20
Broach, Good	7.70
Broach, Fully Good	8.00
Broach, Fine	8.30

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS RS. 1,62,85,143

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

FIRE
MARINE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
ALL RISKS
(Jewellery)
Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
Esplanade Road.
General Manager, R. J. DUFF.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS

MESSRS. PATEL BROS.
Bombay, 27th June 1927.
Week ending 25th June 1927.

	This week	This season	Last season.
Brought into Sight	98	18,7779	15,965
Receipts at U. S. Ports	45	12,811	9,618
Exports from America—			
To Great Britain	13	2,528	2,223
To Continent	42	6,254	4,210
To Japan, Canada etc.	18	1,932	1,420
Total	73	10,714	7,853
Worlds Spinners Takings of American Cotton	336	16,864	14,176
Deliveries to Spinners Great Britain (All kinds)	69	2,802	2,886
Visible Supply			
Stocks at American Ports		1,328	723
Stocks at American Interior Towns		502	1,030
Stocks in Great Britain & Continent		2,384	1,175
Total		4,214	2,928
Last week		4,453	3,055
Difference on week		—239	—127
Stock of Cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)		1,482	937
		This week	Last week.
Exports of American Cotton		Nil.	6,200
Total shipped so far this season		2,77,400	2,77,400

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 27.

Silver—Market quiet but steady.

Spot	26-3/16
Forward	26.3/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, June 27.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4:4:11 1/4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, June 27.

Smoked Sheet, Ribbed, Standard, lb, Spot 1/5 5/8 buyers.
Smoked Sheet, Ribbed, Standard, lb, Spot 1/5 3/4 sellers.
Pale Crepe, lb, Spot 1/5 5/8 buyers.
Pale Crepe, lb, Spot 1/5 3/4 sellers

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 27.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C £19 3/4.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £116 1/2.
P. and O. Banking Corporation £9 1/2.
National Bank £49 3/4.
Eastern Bank £6 1/4.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £95 7/8.
Conversion Loan £75 7/8.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £100 3/4.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent £57 1/2.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £59 1/8.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £69 1/8.
Consols £54 1/8.
War Loan 5 per cent £100 7/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92 7/8.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, June 27.

Demand Bills	485.31

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 27.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 2 3/4 per cent.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loan 3 3/4 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4 3/8 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4 13/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4 3/4 per cent.

London, June 27.

T T Berlin on London	20.49 7/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.12 1/8
T T Brussels on London	34.97
T T Madrid on London	Unquoted
T T Milan on London	84.62
T T Berne on London	25.24
T T Paris on London	124.02
T T London on Prague	164.00

LONDON METALS.

London, June 27.

Copper, English Best Selected £58 1/8.
Copper, Braziers, £69 3/4.
Yellow Metal £63 1/2.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £24 3/4.
Corrugated sheets, 24 gauge, £14 1/2.

LINSEED OIL.

London, July 27.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
June/Aug. delivery sellers 32/6.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Sept/Dec delivery sellers 33/3.

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

AMERICANS.

Sea-saw fluctuations have characterised markets during the week and the nett change in values is small, the July and October Contracts in New York showing a nett loss of 3 and 6 points respectively say Messrs. Langley & Co. in their report dated 27th June.

While the official Weekly Weather Report ending 22nd instant was less favourable than the previous week, weather on the whole during the period under review has been generally rather more favourable, with the exception of increased weevil infestation which has had a steadying influence upon prices. Well maintained demand has also continued to be an encouraging feature.

As the official publication of the preliminary report on acreage for the new season is drawing near, it is interesting to note that the reduction has been recently estimated at 10 p.c., including the flooded sections, which, based on last season's revised acreage issued in the middle of last month, points to an acreage of 43,857,000 acres for 1927-28a a10 p.c. reduction, "including the flooded area," is we think smaller than generally expected and is significant in as much as it would indicate that intensive planting took place elsewhere, following the heavy damage caused by the floods.

Another point of interest during the past week has been the decision of the Cotton Yarn Association to curtail production of medium counts of twist and weft by 50 p.c. as from July 4th, 1927. It is estimated that this curtailment will mean a total reduction in output of 15 p.c. while this action may tend to have an unfavourable influence upon the market, it should ultimately lead to more satisfactory conditions in this section of the market.

The market having failed to gain strength on increased and confirmed reports of weevil infestation, is regarded by some as disappointing. We can hardly agree with this view, as the market recently has experienced a marked increase in offerings of July Contracts and general long liquidation on improved weather which has just about counterbalanced the influence of the principal bull factor, namely the boll-weevil danger.

The market has clearly shown itself more sensitive to bullish crop news than bearish and as we are about to enter the critical months of July and August which are normally less favourable than the earlier growing months we continue to favour the constructive side of the market.

BOMBAY.

Local values have ruled very steady, the July/August Broach being quoted Rs. 5/- higher over the week.

As a result of a limited amount of business, fluctuations have been extremely narrow and Futures trading generally has been uninteresting. In the absence of any definite movement in American prices, speculators have been considerably less active and Offices have been chiefly interested in transferring their long interests in July/August Broach to April/May which has accounted for further widening between the two Contracts.

The outstanding feature during the week has been the improved demand for Broach cotton. We are informed this demand has emanated from Japanese Mills in Shanghai, which has probably accounted for the bulk of recent purchases, although we understand that a moderate business has been done lately with the Continent.

As there does not promise to be any weight of cotton and in view of the healthy technical position, we continue to hold a favourable opinion of the market.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, June 27
June	16.40—.11
July	16.40—.11
August	16.41—.11
September	16.50—.11
October	16.71—.11
November	16.60—.08
December	16.60—.08
January	16.61—.09
February	16.61—.09
March	16.63—.09
April	16.63—.09
May	16.63—.09
June	16.63—.09
Sakellaridis, F. G. F. Spot	16.95—.05

LINSEED.

London, June 27.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
June/July shipment sellers £18 7 6.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
July/Aug shipment sellers £18 7 6.
Linseed, La Plata, c. i. f. ton.
June/July shipment offered £16 5.
Linseed, Bombay ton.—
June/July shipment offered £19 5.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET,

N. Y.—Fears of Tenders—Long liquidation-Favourable weather—Futures 9 to 14 Points Lower.

Local.—Small Market. Narrow. Better Liverpool. Rather steady

— PRIVATE CABLES

Bombay, June 28.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables.—

N. Y.—July Highest, 16.59 (at the opening, lowest 16.46 (10.33 a.m.)

Liverpool 9-15 a.m. Light to moderate rain fall Eastern belt and Alabama.

Liverpool—8.45 p.m. Long liquidation of near positions. Market waiting developments.

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cables from Liverpool Agents:—

Market declined on long liquidation influenced by more favourable crop outlook. Cables —

The following cable has been received by Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. from their friends in Dallas, Texas:—

"Crop improving everywhere in Texas and Oklahoma."

Weather reports during the last two or three days have been more favourable, but the American markets keep fairly steady registering only a small decline. We continue to advise purchases.

Messrs. Drennon and Co. have received the following cable dated 27th inst. (5.30 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.—

"Market declined in consequence of bulls liquidating big interests in July's, heavy tenders expected to-morrow. Weather reports on the whole good. We do not think market will go much lower."

Messrs. Currigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under dated 27th inst., as under:—

"Market declined on long liquidation due to fear of heavy July tenders and easier stolk exchange."

AMERICANS.

Yesterday the New York Market opened unchanged and declined 13 points during the first half an hour on long liquidation induced on continuation of favouable weather and absence of any serious damage caused by excessive rains or largley talked weevil damage. The close was quiet at a decline of 9 to 14 points. Spot cotton declined 10 points to 16-75c.

The New Orleans futures market closed at a decline of 5 to 10 points with spot quotations unchanged.

The Liverpool Market opened, 1 point lower but soon declined on long liquidation and closed at a decline of 9 to 6 points Spot Cotton declined 8 points to 8.98d. per lb.

Our cable which is published in other column shows that the crop on the whole has improved. Talk about damage by boll weevil is greatly exaggerated. Expectation of heavy tenders against July contracts, caused heavy liquidation by weak parties. The immediate course of the market will be guided by the extent of tenders and their absorbtion, while distant future entirely depends upon weather developments which are said to be fairly favourable at present.

LOCAL MARKET.

Following a small decline in New York futures the local market opened at Rs. 338 for July/August Broach. There was only small business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. The close at the Marwari Bazar Session at 4 p.m. was as under:—

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
Broach J/A.	338	335/8	337/8	338/4
Broach A/M.	344	344/4	343/8	334
Oomra July	327/8	327/8	326/8	326/8
Oomra D/J	327/8	327/8	326/8	326/8
Bengal D/J.	295	295	293/8	293/8

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened one point better, but in later cables showed it 4 points higher which caused a steady opening at Sewri. There was moderate business and prices fluctuted within a narrow range of one rupee. The close was rather steady as under:—

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
Broach J/A.	339/4	339/8	338/8	339/4
Broach A/M.	345	345/4	345/8	345
Oomra July	327/8	328	328/8	328
Oomra D/J.	327/8	327/8	327	327/8
Bengal D/J.	295	295/8	295	295/8

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay,, June 28.

Sampin closed this morning as under:—

	Yen.	
Sept.	221.00	—.2.10
December	223.60	—.1.30

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, June 28.

Bengal 295 D/J.				
Broach 344 A/M.				
Broach 338 J/A.				
Oomra 327 D/J.				
Oomra 327 July.				
Bengal	323	317	310	302
S P	319	313	306	298
Rajputana	323	317	310	302
Broach	349	345	339	
S D	358	353	348	
P A	361	354	347	340
R V	349	349	341	
Dholera	345	342	337	
Katajin	348	345	340	
Surat	410	407	404	
Nausari	420	417	414	
Oomra No. 3	335	331	325	
C P No. 1	347	434	337	
C P No. 2	341	337	331	
Khandesh	331	327	321	
Mathia	328	324	318	
Comptah		372	368	364

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, June 28.

200 E D Sassoon & Co. Sangli 349
200 Moon Mill Dhulia 310
100 Simplex Mill Chitorgarh 315
200 Ralli Bros. Broach 339
100 Vardhman Bros. Bijapur 333
100 Mitha Nathoo Bhilwara 318
100 Mitha Nathoo Sindhamerican 334
200 Currimbhai Mill Upland 350
200 Tuyomankwa Bengal 318

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 28

			Ready
			Mill Terms
			New
Bengal Superfine			M. G. 302
„ Fine	300	Nove. +26	Dec. +17
„	F.G.	„	295
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	„	300
„	F.G	„	293
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M. G.	345
Nagpur	345	Nv. +35	De +26
Yeotmal		„	334
Arvi	338	Nv + 28	De +19
Amraoti			335
K amagaon-Akola	330/32	Nov. +21	Dec. +12
Mulkapur	„	„	330
Khandesh	328	Nov. +14	Dec +3
Muthia	Fine	„	325
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality	„	335
Purna	Average	„	325
Parbhani/Sailu	„	„	325
Indore/Ujjain	„	„	330/32
Burwah Sanavad		„	330/32
Broach	Fine	M.G.,	345/47
		F.G.,	335/37
Westerns	Good	MG	330/35
„		HG.	„
Cambodia	Fine	M G	380/85
Miraj/Sangli		F.G. M G	340/45
Compta		F.G.M.G.	340/45
Dhollera			
Kadi/Viramgam			

COFFEE.

New York, June 27.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality) Spot 14 9/16.

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUPA & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, June 28

In full-pressed Bales.	25-6-27	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..	64	3,12,760	2,90,301
Central India	189	2,94,530	3,71,385
Barsi and Nagar	289	1,98,490	2,19,772
Hyderabad-Gaorani	120	68 488	73,901
Berar	202	5,65,793	4,72 744
Central Provinces	60	2,27,522	2,44,889
Total Oomras ..	64	16,67.583	16,72,992
Dholera	41	1,'2,975	2,71,832
N.W. Provinces ..		57,379	1,29,516
Rajputana ..	436	54,640	1,06,501
Sind-Punjab ..		1,15,121	288,867
Broach		2,37,292	3,11,871
Coompta & Dharwar	244	1, 0,972	1,31,301
Westerns-Northerne	592	62032	8',430
Cocoanada ..		404	2,267
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		130 31,692	49,199
Persian	2	4,201	4,277
American.. ..		3,06,237	17,257
Egyptian and African		76,385	67,395
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts		252	3,347
Total	2,309	29,17,165	31,42.072

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 23rd June.

In full pressed Bales.

	25-6-27	This year	Last year.
Europe	2 226	3,31,013	4,96,823
Japan & China	300	13,75,906	16,21,161
Coast Ports ..	30	21,295	22,032
Up-country by Rail		1,40,315	85,508
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		35,950	20,966
Total	2,556	19,04.479	22,49,490

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 27.

Barletta Russo per 63 lb.—
June/July shipment sellers 52/9.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb.—
June/July shipment sellers 53/6.
Wheat, Australian.—
June/July shipment sellers 55/6.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi.—
June shipment sellers 55/3.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London. June 27.

Java Sugar, Fine White Standard, No. 25,
C and F. Calcutta.—
July/Sept per cwt. 15/-
Oct/Dec per cwt. 15/-.
Jan/Mar per cwt. 15/3.
C. & F. Bombay.—
Oct/Dec. July/Sept per cwt. 15/1-3/4.
C & F. Karachi.—
Oct/Dec, July/Sept per cwt. 15/2.1/2.

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay,, June 28.

Yesterday London Silver market closed 1/8d higher for both spot and forward. The tone of the market was quiet. Buyers satisfied and less pressure of sellers. Small business. China and India bought. Yesterdway New York Silver closed 1/8 cent lower. Shanghai Exchange opened easy at 2.6 7/8. Local forward market opened for Ashad at Rs. 59/8 and gradually prices eased off to Rs. 59/5 on local operators selling. The undertone of the market in New York is weak and it is probable that sales effected in strong markets are likely to prove profitable. Closing quotations as issued by the Bullion Brokers Asso. were as under:

	Op.	Hi.	Low.	Close
Ready	59/6	—	—	59/5
Ashad	59/8	59/8	59/5	59/6
Shravan	59/7	59/7	59/5	59/5

Shanghai London Ex. 2.6 7/8

Double options premiums.

Ashad	0	11 0
Shravan	1	5 0

GOLD

Bombay,, June 28

The market is quiet but steady with small change in quotations.

Ready Bar	21	8	9
Ashad	21	8	6
Shravan	21	8	9
Central Bank	21	11	0
Chartered Bank	21	11	0
National Bank	21	11	6
Sovereign Ready	13	8	3

EXCHANGE

Bombay. June 28.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.
LONDON—
Bank selling T T 1/5 27/32 to 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 5/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 972.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 130 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 126 1/2.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 137 3/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 176.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 1/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276 1/2.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 11/6.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.01.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.22.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.97.
London—Rome Liras 83.25
London—Berlin Marks 20.49.
Tone of Exchange.—Quiet.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 28.

3 Months 4 3/8 per cent.
6 months 4 13/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 3 per cent.
1 month 3 per cent.
3 to 6 months 2 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Easier.
Imperial Bank rate 5 per cent.

MILL STORES.

Bombay, June 28.

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin and Co. Bombay.)

Current prices of sizing ingredients and heavy chemicals.

	Per Ton. Rs. a. p.
China Clay, best quality	95 0 0
China Clay, bazar quality	85 0 0
	Per cwt. Rs. a. p.
Farina, supra (Dutch)	14 12 0
Farina, superior (Dutch)	14 10 0
Epsom Salt	3 14 0
Sago Flour, 1st quality	11 14 0
Sago Flour, market quality	11 10 0
Maize Starch, Continental	12 6 0
Dextrine (Potato) White	20 8 0
Dextrina (Maize) White	17 8 0
Zinc Chloride, English	18 0 0
Zinc Chloride, German	16 12 0
Magnesium Chloride, German	4 10 0
Australian Mutton Tallow white	35 0 0
Vegetable Tallow, Good quality	33 0 0
Vegetable Tallow, Market quality	36 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, concentrated	45 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, 50 per cent Guaranteed	23 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, 50 per cent Market quality	20 0 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Small Pkg.	11 0 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Large Pkg.	10 0 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Small	10 6 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Large	9 8 0
Bleaching Powder, Continental	10 0 0
Sodium Sulphide, English, Small Pkg.	10 2 0
Sodium Sulphide, English Large Pkg.	8 14 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Small	9 2 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Large Pkg.	8 10 0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Small	8 14 0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Large	8 6 0
	Per lb. Rs. a. p.
Hydro Sulphide. B.S.F.	0 10 6
Hydro Sulphide, English	0 9 0
Soda Ash, German	6 6 0

Epsom Salt:—Some heavy consignment is expected by S. S. "Vinstra" and hence the price is likely to go down.

PRODUCE MARKET

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay,, June 28.

The Linseed market opened steady but closed easy on local selling. Wheat market ruled quiet with a little decline in quotations.

Linseed Sept.	11	7	6
Wheat Sept.	8	1	6
Wheat Piece Ready	7	9	6
„ July	7	10	0
„ August	7	12	6
„ „ Sept.	7	14	0
„ Karachi Ready	7	12	0
„ „ Sept.	8	0	0
Linseed Bold Ready	11	0	0
„ Small	10	10	0
Maura Seed Aug/Sept.	8	0	0
Tilseed White Dec/J.	13	12	0
Gram Punjab Sept.	45	4	0
Castorseed Aug/Sept.	50	7	0
Castorseed Ready	9	14	0

PRODUCE RECEIPT.

Bombay,, June 28.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 27th inst.

	cwt.
Wheat	4,124
Linseed	7,212
Rape, Rai and Mutsardseeds	328
Gingellyseeds	36
Poppyseed	408
Groundnuts	1,571
Castorseed	2,325
Rice	2,363
Myrabollams	677
Cottonseed	992
Gram	2,649
Joowar	128
Barley	647
Bajree	416
Coal	2,859tons.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Special for the Chronicle.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.).

Muktsar (Punjab), June 26.

Wheat Har	4	8	0
Wheat Bhadon	4	12	6
Wheat Asuj	4	14	0
Gram Har	3	12	0
Gram Asuj	4	1	6
Barley Asuj	3	7	6
Rapeseeds Bhadon	8	3	0
Cottonseeds Bhadon	4	3	9

READY.

Wheat 4/6 to 4/11, Gram 3/11 to 3/14, Barley 3/3, Rapeseeds 7/12 to 8/4, Cottonseeds 3/15/0. Oil of Rapeseeds 19/8/0.

Market arrival.

Wheat 3,000 mds. Gram 2,000 mds. Barley 500 mds. Rapeseeds 50 mds.

Market condition.—Steady.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 27

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
June/July shipment quoted £8:15.
Castorseed, Bombay.—
June/July shipment offered £17.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
June/July shipment quoted £20.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, June 28.

Ready Prices for Java Sugar have dropped by about 2 As. per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. Kanta in the local market will remain inactive to-morrow being Amavasya of Hindus. Our Forward Market has ruled steady to-day by evidencing a rise of about a Pence or two per cwt. in Java Sugar Prices. Prices for Jamnagar C.I.F. are unchanged around yehterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day.—

(Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14/12 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 9/13 per cwt FBH.
Shipment June sh 14/8 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. July/Aug/Sept. sh 14/10 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. Octo/Nov/Dec. sh 15/1 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. Jan/Feb/March sh 15/6 per cwt FBH.
Jamnagar C.I.F.: June sh. 15/5 per cwt FBH.
July/Aug/Sept. sh 15/6 wer cwt FBH.
Octo/Nov/Dec. sh 15/9 per cwt FBH.
Jan/Feb/March sh 16/ per cwt FBH.
B R B Beet Sugar:—Ready. Rs. 15/3 per cwt.

SHARE MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Ahmedabad				400	
Bombay Cotton				347	8
Bombay Dyeing	926 4	926 4	922 8	923	12
Century ..				423	12
Centra India				5'1	4
Colaba Land				147	8
Crescent	220	220	217 8	217	8
Edward Sassoon				136	4
Fazulbhoy	915	915	190	911	4
Finlays				152	8
Globe					40
Gokak				13 5	
ndian Bleaching				24 3	12
Indore Malwa				381	4
Kohinoor				1950	
Madhowjee				130	
Mathuradas				80	
Meyer Sassoon				92	8
Mysore				126	4
New great	317 8	317 8	315	316	4
Pearl	585	585	580	5.0	
Pabany				[illegible]	
Phoenix				8	8
Simplex				185	
Swadeshi				5'7	8
Swan Mills				160	
Tata Mills				100	
Govt. paper 3 /2 per cent.				57	15
Govt. Paper 5 per cent				10?	3

STOCKS AND SHARES,

MOSTLY TRANFER BUSINESS.

28 June 27.

MILL SHARES:—

The market ruled rather quiet with a small change in Mill Shares quotations. There was absence of enquiry and a good deal of transfer business was put through yielding about 5 per cent to investors.

MISCELLANEOUS:—

There was good enquiry for Tata Oil shares and Tata Iron 2nd Pref. shares. Cement shares ruled firm with a healthy demand for Bundi. Bank shares ruled quiet. Tata Iron shares mere neglected and ruled quiet. Burma's were quiet while Alcock hardened on short covering. Good demand for Tramways continues.

SECURITIES:—

Market ruled steady and improved to Rs. 78/- when the prominent Broker who is always in the field at this level sold and prices closed at Rs. 77|15 for 3 1|2 per cent. It is reported that son bank is behind the scene of these sales and as soon as investment demand is satisfied the market is likely to act heavy. Bulls believe in a further reductions of Bank rate and eports are current that the New loan will be issued in the near future.

SHARES.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid	Quotation Rs.	as
Bank of India ..	50	22	79	
Baroda	50	4	86	
Central Co operative ..	50	1-2	68	
Central	25	1-4	29	4
Eastern ..	£5.	8 p.c.	81	
Imperial ..	500	40	1475	
Imperial Contributory ..	125	80		370
Union	5	0	3	14
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.				
Bundi	10		27	8
Central India Mining ..	10	4-8Y	26	
Indian Cement O.	350	..	19	12
Katni Cement O.	100	..	178	1.
Katni Cement D.	50	..	665	
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	7	14
Shivrajpur ..	10	8Y.	50	12
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p c.	261	12
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	145	
Central Province	100	70 p.c.	100	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	99	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	92	
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	100	
Markhana	100	5 p.c.	88	
Pandra Bhon ..	99	5 p.c.	81	
Sachora Jammai	100	5 p.c.	90	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	99	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	105	
Sind Light ..	100	12 p.c.	150	
Tapti Valley ..	500	8 p.c.	710	
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	81	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam" Navigation Co	250	..	207	8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	..	347	8
Scindia Steam	15/0	..	16	12
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity ..	100	5 p.c.	78	
Andhra Valley O	1,000	..	922	8
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	965	
Bombay Tramways O. ..	50	2-8	145	
Bombay Tramways P... ..	50	1 2	51	8
Karachi Electticity	100	6	104	
Surat Electricity	100	..	75	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O ..	1,000	40	1018	12
Tata Hydro Elec. P. ..	1,000	7. p.c	997	8
Tata Power O...	1,000	..	955	
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	856	4
COMPANIES. PRESS OC				
Gaisi Press ..			430	
Akbari ..	500	..	125	
Fort	475	..	150	
Harvey & Sabapathy ..	500	20-35	1025	
Indian Cotton ..	128	17/5	200	
Manmad Manufacturing ..	250	2	220	
New Berar ..	500	7	755	
New East India	1,000	9	980	
New Motussil P.	400	5	565	
New Prince of Wales ..	500	5	510	
Volkart U.P. ..	500	5	540	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	295	
Belapur Co. Ltd.	75	..	214	
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	20	655	
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	8	191 4	Prem
Burma Corporation	10	0-8	10	
Bombay Uganda	80	nil	36	
British Burma Petroleum ..	8	0-8-9	6	7
Indo Burma Petroleum ..	100	..	170	
Jost Engineering	100	10	140	
Mackenzie ..	100	30	350	
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	30	
Port Canning ..	1,000	50Y	680	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y	135	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150	..	89	
Tata Iron and steel Def. ..		30	186	4
Tata Iron and Steel Ordy.			57	8
Thacker ..	50	.	115	
Telephones ..	50	Nil	42	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India	60	228	1200	
Endustrial & Prudential ..	6	1-4 p.c.	6	
Jupiter ..			5	12
New India ..	25	..	23	12

SECURITIES

Bombay, June 28

2 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/15.8
4 per cen.. Conversion Loan due 1931-38 Rs. 94/12.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 89/2
5 per cent War Loan due 1929.47 Rs. 101/8.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 108/2.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1937 Rs. 100/18.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1936 Rs. 105/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 108/10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1939 Rs. 107/12.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/4.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/12
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 86/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 198 Rs. 112|4.
6 per cent Municipal 1926-49 Rs. 103
Forward rates. 15th July Sett. 3 1/2 per cent Paper Rs. 77/15-6 1945/55 Rs. 108/2.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

Oriental Life ..	100	30 p.c.	1900	
Vulcan	10	0 8 0	5	12
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance ..	100	10	400	
Apollo	50	..	7	4
Assur Virjee ..	100	..	2	
Berar Manfg. ..	200	30	210	
Bombay Cotton Co.	50	15	347	8
Bombay Cotton P.	10	6 p.c.	6	4
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	95	923	12
Bombay Industrial	108		5	
Bombay Woollen	100		70	
Bradbury ..	200	nil	300	
Broach Finn Counts ..	50	..	75	
Century ..	100	10y	423	12
Central India O.	100	15	531	4
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	425	
Ceylon	100	..	57	
Colaba Land	..	..	147	8
Mill	100	5		
Ores ent ..	100	4	217	8
Carimbhoy ..	250	..	250	
David	500	..	250	
Duria	100	..	170	
Kawn	250	65	730	
E.D. Sassoon United O. ..	7-8	..	1	1 6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabanay,	150	nil	269	
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	136	4
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..	23	
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	145	
Fazulbhoy	100	25	911	4
Finlay	1,000	..	152	8
Framjee Petit	100	..	625	
Gokak	100	5	135	
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1900	
Indian Bleaching etc.	100	..	2 3	12
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	125	1230	
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	381	4
Jamshed O.	250	..	70	
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil	..	100	
Kilachand	25	..	3	4
Kohinoor	500	..	1230	
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	100	6350	
Madhavrao Scindia ..	100	..	30	
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	130	
Madras United ..	250	15	200	
Manockjee Petit ..	1,000	30	1630	
Mathuradas	100	..	80	
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	92	8
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	2276	
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	138	12
Mysore	53	4	126	4
New City of Bombay	100	10	120	
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	316	4
Osmanabhai (100) ..	75	..	45	
Pearl	250	8	580	
Poemix	100	10	397	8
Premier	100	..	11	8
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	14	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	190	
Sholapur	1,000	200	8800	
Simplex	100	..	185	
Sir Sasparji, Broacha	100	..	30	
Standard	500	..	1625	
Swadeshi	500	..	517	8
Swan	00	..	160	
Tata Mill O.	5	..	100	
Vishnu Cotton O. ..		90	275	
Vishnu P.	500	35	600	
Western India Spng. ..	1,000	50y	971	

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY'S

Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.
Harwood League: B. B. R. A. vs. Ceshire, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.—Bombay Gymkhana "B". vs. Police. Oval. 5-45 p.m.

THURSDAY, June 30.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Harwood League: Cheshire vs. Royal Artillery Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 1.

Three Arts Ball, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 9-30 p.m.
The s.s. "Malwa" with the English mails of 16th inst. due at 5 a.m.
Harwood League: Cheshire vs. Royal Artillery, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.—Customs vs. Telegraphs, Oval, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 2.

The s.s. "Rajputana" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

LECTURE ON "BRAHMCHARYA".

Pandit Dwijendra Sharma will deliver a public lecture on "Brahmcharya" to-day (Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m. in the Hall of Arya Samaj at Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

LECTURE ON "OUR BLIND."

Mr. H. D. Chhatrapati, of the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, will lecture in Englihh at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (77, Apollo Street, Fort) to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) on, "Our Blind". A few blind boys will give demonstration of music, etc., The lecture is open to the public. Mr. Mavji Govindji will preside.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION

At a Regular Meeting of the Indian Council of the St. John Ambulance Association held at Simla on the 16th May a vote of thanks was passed to Capt. Shiavux Ardeshir Paymaster, I.M.S., (Retired) and Mr. Ruttonsha Sorabji Surati of the Bombay Provincial Centre of the Association, for their valuable services in the cause of Ambulance Work in India and in testimony thereof the certificates are forwarded signed by His Excellency Lord Irwin, as President and by Col. Bola Nauth, as General Secretary of the Indian Council.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N.Y.K. Steamer "Sado Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 27th inst., and is due to arrive here on Friday morning the 1st July at day-light.

The Clan line s.s. "Macbride" left Suez on the evening of 26th inst.

The Clan line S.S. "Lindsay" arrived in London on the afternoon of the 26th inst.

The Homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "China" with the mails from Bombay of the 18th instant arrived at Port Said at Midnight on the 27th instant and left there at 4-30 a.m. the following day.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per S.S. "Muroran Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 29th inst.

Supercribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per S.S. "Asir" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10-0 a.m. on Wednesday the 6th proxines.

Mails for Lamu, Mombaha, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S.S. "Karapara" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 6th proxino.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

MAHARAJA OF DHARAMPUR AT ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

H.H. The Maharaja of Dharampur, who takes keen interest in the Hospital work in his own State by making the relief to the sick in his own State of the most ideal type by supplying medical aid, medicines and other necessities of the sick room, entirely free of charge, paid a visit with Her Highness and other members of his family to the Alexandra Cinema yesterday evening, where the "Hospital Day Pageant" film was the main attraction for them. Among those present to welcome their Highnesses were the Proprietor of the cinema, Rao Saheb Chunilal G. Munim, Dr. and Mrs. Jivraj Mehta, Dr. Chunilal Mehta, Mr. B. S. Cooper and others. His Highness expressed great satisfaction at the Pageant idea and donated a sum of Rs. 151|- towards this Fund on this occasion.

TODAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

The Bombay Presidency Radio Club will broadcast the following programme to-day (Wednesday):—

5 to 6 p.m. Indian Vocal and Instrumental Music.—1. Urdu song by Rashinkar Bos. 2. Urdu song by Alladia. 3. Urdu song by Akhtyari Jan. 4. Urdu song by Janki Bai. 5. Concani song by Celeriano Souza and P. A. DeSouza. 6. Punjabi song by Bhai Chhela. 7. Harmonium by Prof. S. R. Kapileshwari.

6-30 to 7 p.m. Piano Forte recital by Mr. C. Mendoze.—1. Minuet G. Minor. Mozart. 2. Reve—Angelique. Rubenstein. 3. The Maiden's Wish. Chopin—Liszt.

7 p.m. Time Signal.

7-5 to 7-45 p.m. Piano Forte recital continued.—1. Shadow Dance. Meyerbeer. 2. Transcription. (a) By the Waters of Minnetonka. (b) Ay, Ay, Ay. Creole Love Song. 3. Policinelle Rechmaninoff. 4. Adagio movement Op. 13. Beethoven. 5. Idyll. Sibelius.

Call Sign—2FV. Wavelength—387 Metres. Power—100 watts.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES AT MAZAGON

A BUSY DAY.

Khan Saheb Katrak and Mr. Khatkhatar, honorary presidency Magistrates at Mazagon, disposed of a heavy list of cases on Monday morning, which contained a variety of prosecutions under the Police Act. Gharrywallahs figured conspicuously in court as a member of them were charged by Sergeant Gardiner for being improperly dressed. The officer complained that the accused did not conform to the regulation khaki, topped with the fez, but assumed a Christian hat, baggy white trousers and any costume that they chose, making it difficult to distinguish them from private coachmen. Asked by the Court, the accused explained that they were out of kit owing to the heavy drenching of the last few days. They were fined rupee one each.

Although it is generally understood that the public road is to be used strictly as a thoroughfare, a class of persons have foggy notions about the use of a highway. For performing their morning ablutions on the public road, Ramji and two others were fined a rupee each while one Abaji Shridhar and two petition writers were forcibly reminded by a fine of four annas each, that the highway was not meant to be an office for petition writers. Their Worships also convicted one Daood for getting so drunk that he mistook the footpath for his cot at home and promptly went to bed on the public road. He was fined Rs. 5 for this unlicensed luxury. Handcart hawkers, who are the recognised nuisances of the highway, were prosecuted for meandering about the streets with their carts and obstructing regular traffic. The court, after reminding them that the street was not a maidan where they could perambulate at will, muleted them in a sum of Rs. 3|- each.

The police flying squad picked up two persons, Salam and Mahir, for loitering about residential premises at midnight, without giving a satisfactory explanation of their midnight jaunts. They confessed to five previous convictions but denied they were loitering as they were on their way home after closing their shop. Their case was remanded to enable them to bring evidence of permanent occupation.

KIDNAPPING AND THEFT

ACCUSED GETS 2 YEARS

Dhondu Hari, an accused person with several previous convictions was awarded a sentence of two years' hard labour by Mr. Thacker, presidency Magistrate on a charge of kidnapping and another period of two years' hard, on a charge of theft, the sentences being concurrent. Meeting a little girl, Dwarakhai, aged eight, on the road, he decoyed her to a Marwari' shop, where he removed the silver anklets on her person and sold them for Rs. 30. The child, on returning home, complained to her parents, who lodged a complaint with the police and had the accused arrested.

ECHO OF PEDDER ROAD SMASH.

ANOTHER PROSECUTION BAUNCHED

The inquiry into the motor-smash at Pedder Road which concluded before Mr. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate a week ago in which the accused, Mr. Russa Mehta was convicted and sentenced was again revived on Saturday morning when Deputy Inspector Naden charged Mr. R. D. Tata under Section 279 of the Penal Code (rash and negligent driving). Mr. Tata, it is alleged, was driving his car on the night in question and racing along with the car driven by Mr. Russa Mehta. His Worship informed Mr. Vicajl, counsel for the accused, that the evidence led in this case was substantially the same as that produced in the prosecution of Mr. Russa Mehta, and as he had already made up his mind on the evidence, it was for the accused to consider whether his interests were not likely to be prejudiced. Personally, His Worship was indifferent in the matter. Mr. Vicajee undertook to consider the situation of his client and apply for a transfer of the case from His Worship's hand.

MR. BALUBHAI T. DESAI ROBBED

JEWELLERY WORTH RS. 5,080 MISSING

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, pleader, residing at Sandhurst Road, reports to the police theft of jewellery from his house collectively valued at Rs. 5,080|- on Monday last. The complainant's wife locked the door of the house and went out at 4 p.m. On her return at 5 p.m., she found the look of the door open. On a search being made jewellery valued at Rs. 5,080 was found missing as well as the servant.

A FATAL HORSE KICK

Ramachandra, a syce, was massaging a horse at Morland Road on Monday evening when the horse kicked him on the abdomen and Ramachandra fell down dead on the spot. The death was due to enlargement of the spleen.

ALLEGED MURDER

ACCUSED ACQUITTED

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA June 26.

Accepting the verdict of the Jury who unanimously found Antone Borgis (1) and Victor Patil (2) not guilty of the offence punishable under sec. 302 (murder) Mr. G. C. Shannon, I.C.S. the sessions Judge of Thana delivered judgment yesterday acquitting both the accused of the said offence. The facts out of which this case arose are as follow:—

The complainant, Jao Inas had filed two complaints under sections 147, 426 and 506 of the I.P.C. against the accused and five others which were going on in the court of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Kalyan Prant. It appears that the charges against all the accused were framed on 6|4|27, the day of the incident. In one of these cases the deceased Mary Kiter, complainant's mother had figured as an eyewitness. On the 6th of April after the case was over, the accused along with ten passengers sat in a motor-car and reached Ghod Bunder at 6-45 p.m., where the car was stopped and they drank some liquor. Then, they took liquor in a jar and asked the chauffer to drive on to Bhainder. On arriving at his latter place, the Police Patel of Bhainder got down from the car and went away. It was alleged that at some distance near he Bunyan tree the deceased Mary Kiter was seen standing and she had evidently gone there to inquire about her son's case. The accused then got down further up near the sign-post and the car then with he remaining passengers went away. The ecused then assaulted the deceased Accused No. 1 pressing her throat and the ecused No. 2 belabouring her with blows n the ribs. The deceased who was about 70 years old dropped down dead and the ecused then removed her to a blacksmith's hop at a distance of about 100 paces from he scene of the offence. and went home. The dead body was discovered at about 8 p.m. by a blacksmith who immediately gave information to the Police Patel. There were two everywitness Bastyao an Waman. Bastyao had gone to relieve himself at that time and he saw both the accused assaulting the deceased but he never raised any alarm nor informed the Police. The woman only saw the accused going home. Both of them were disbelieved as they were the neighbours of the complainant.

The learned Judge in summing up the case had remarked that it was impossible that the accused would remove the dead body from the scene of offence to a place thickly populated.

Mr. M. M. Kharbari instructed by Mr. G. B. Walavalkar appeared for the accused while Mr. A. V. Chitu appeared for the Crown.

FOOTBALL

HARWOOD LEAGUE

STAFFORDS GET A FRIGHT.

Tuesday's first division match between the South Staffords and R.A.M.C. proved one of the most sensational to date and the former got a nasty fright when they found themselves in arrears in the second half and with difficulty managed to force a draw. The Cooperage was not too bad but quite slippery enough to make it unpleasant for both sides, but despite this the football was of a good standard and created great enthusiasm among the spectators.

SOUTH STAFFORDS. 2 goals.
R.A.M.C. 2 goals.

SOUTH STAFFORDS:—Machin, Eardley and Butler; Booth, Baker and Smith; Croome, Devies, Mellor, Pearce and Dean.

R.A.M.C.:—McAulay; Sable and Pegg; Barnsley, Sweeting and Watkins; Scott, Broadbridge, Grainger, Golightly and Butler.

Referee.—F. W. Thornback.

SWISS WIN.

The Oval was in a very bad state, several parts being under water, when the Swiss met the B.B.R.A. in a second division fixture yesterday, conditions were all in favour of the heavier team and the Swiss did not fail to avail themselves of the opportunity of registering another victory It was a high scoring match, but had it not been for some good goalkeeping there would have been more goals scored. Ernst, especially, gave a fine display, some of his saves being magnificent.

SWISS 5 goals.
B.B.R.A. 3 goals.

SWISS:—Ernst; Niederer and Frapoli; Vogel, Davies and Winterholder; Zollikofer, Reimers, Dressler and Frey.

B.B.R.A.:—Netscher; Lilly and Thomas; Spilling, G. Carey and Ward; Ardagh, Sweddon, Lindley, D. Lynn and Carey.

Referee.—F. J. Tilley.

ALLEGED ASSAULT AND THEFT

JURY,S VERDICT OF "NOT GUILTY"

CALCUTTA, June 28.

Verdict of "not guilty" was returned by the jury in the case in which Sheikh Amir was prosecuted, under Sections 325, 354, 392 and 457 of the Indian Penal Code, for criminally assaulting and robbing Miss Mary Minto in her bunglow at Dum Dum.

The Sessions Judge has reserved passing orders which will be heard to-day.—Free Press.

It is understood that Rao Bahadur G. A. Natesan has been nominated to the Council of State vice the Raja of Bobbili who has resigned.—A. P.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING SECRETARY

DISCUSSION IN SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

With a heavy agenda before it, the Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation met in an adjourned meeting on Tuesday evening. Dr. M. C. Bhavle took the chair. Several items on the agenda were either passed or referred to the various Sub-Committees. Considerable liveliness was evoked on two resolutions: (1) on the motion of Mr. Kanji Karamsey Master with regard to the Municipal School premises at Mazagaon and (2) on the appointment of Dr. F. Lobo as the Acting Senior Medical Officer in the Health Department during the term of Dr. Bhatre's leave.

Mr. K. K. Parekh, ultimately withdrew his proposition "that the appointment of an acting Secretary to recommend to the Corporation at an early date as Dr. Farooqui will have to be relieved on the receipt of a letter from the Government," Mr. B. N. Motiwala contending that the subject at that stage was premature. The Chairman pointed out that the Schools Committee had no power to make an acting appointment without the sanction of the Corporation.

GUERILLA WARFARE IN BYCULLA

TEN PERSONS CHARGED

Two 9 gangs kwnown as "Hyderabads" and "Sakharam" gang have been brought to book by the police, Sub-Inspector Parab of the Byculla Police Station put up Abdul Gani and ten others before Mr. Khariaz, Presidency Magistrate at Mazgaon Police Court, on a remand application. In answer to this Court, the sub-inspector explained that these his gangs engaged in a regular Byculla was fare broughtout the month. On Sunday last at 10 p.m. they had a regular battle in the course of which property was damaged. They were arrested and charged with noting and being members of an unlawful assembly. His Worship granted, the remand application but enlarged the accused on bail.

REPRESENTATIVE OF OVERSEAS HISTORY

MR. PATEL PRESENT AT PANEL'S UNVEILING CEREMONY

LONDON, June 28.

Hon. Mr. Patel was present at the unveiling to-day, by Mr. Baldwin of the series of eight panels at St. Stephens Hall Westminster, representing British History over thousand years from Alfred the Great to the Anglo-Scottish Union. India is the only representative of the Overseas history in a series with W. Rothenstein's painting of Sir Thomas Roe's Embassy to Jehangir in 1618.—Reuter.

LATEST NEWS.

RAJAHMUNDRY, June 28.

Preparations are being made by Messrs. Sivaprakasa Rao, a prominent Congress worker and Annapurnaiah, Member All India Congress Committee, to celebrate, on July 3rd at Rajahmundry, the 31st birthday of Sree Ramaraju, the Andhra Shivaji, who boldly led an insurrection against the British Government during 1922 to 1924 in the agency tracts of Godavari and Vizag Districts.

SIMLA, June 28.

It is understood that the Legislative Assembly will commence its autumn session sittings on 18th August and the Council of State will hold its first sitting on the 25th August 1927.—A. P.

CALCUTTA, June 28.

The Railway Rates Advisory Committee, Sir B. N. Sarma presiding, proceeded today with the further hearing of the application made by the Alenbic Chemical Works of Baroda against the B.B. and C. I. Railway. They assert that the rates are very high and prohibitive for Indian enterprise and should be reduced in order to help indigenous industry.

Dr. N. L. Sheldon, Chief Inspector of Explosives, the last witness, stated there was no difference between industrial alcohol and rectified spirit, and from the point of view of danger they stood in the same category. From the excise point of view, one is portable while the other is not. He thought the Railway classed rectified spirit at higher rates, because it was the more expensive article. Hearing will be resumed to-morrow.—A.P.

OOTACAMUND, June 28.

It is understood that the Madras Government have passed orders making it compulsory for students of Medical Schools to live in hostels attached to them. It will, however, be open to students having parents or guardians in places where the schools are located to obtain exemption from the Principal of their schools.—A. P.

DEMAND DRAFT BY BANKS

INDIAN MERCHANT'S CHAMBER ON ENDORSEMENT QUESTION

The following is the text of the letter addressed by the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay to the Secretary to the Government of India Finance Department Simla, on the question of endorsements on Dmand Draft by Banks:—

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. D|961-A dated the 16th May last, which has received the careful attention of my Committee.

My Committee note the ground on which the Associated Chambers of Commerce urge the Government of India to take up the question of endorsements on Demand Draft by Banks. Whilst it may generally be conceded that "it is better to provide against a danger rather than wait until it has been experienced disasterously," my Committee feel that in this case the question for consideration of the Government is whether there is any danger involved at all in the Indian law as it stands at present. It would be instructive to know the opinion of the various High Courts and Presidency Small Causes Courts with regard to the so-called danger referred to by the Associated Chambers of Commerce. My Committee understand that so far as the law is codified in respect of Negotiable Instruments, there is no substantial difference in respect of forged or unauthorised endorsements between the English and the Indian Acts, because Section 60 of the Bills of Exchange Act, though a little wider, as it applies to all Bills of Exchange, is still, in substance, the same as Section 85 of the Indian Act, which applies only to cheques, but Bills of Exchange under Section 60 must also be drawn on Bankers to get protection.

The protection however comes in under section 19 of the English Stamp Act of 1853, an entirely different enactment, which is still unrepealed, though a new stamp Act had been enacted in 1891. There is nothing corresponding to this provision in the Indian Act, and it is really the translation of this provision into the Indian Act that the Associated Chambers want. Before embarking on this new legislation, Government must be satisfied that such cases have occured in India and that Banks have had to suffer. Even in England my Committee understand that such reported cases are very few. Section 19 of the English Stamp Act of 1853 was not embodied in the Indian Act, although it was on the Statute Book in 1882, when the Negotiable Instruments Act was passed in India. It appears, therefore, to my Committee to be only right that no question of amendment of the Negotiable Instruments Act need be raised until at least some concrete instances of hardship to the Banks are brought to light. During the last 45 years that the Indian Act has been in force, my Committee are not aware of any such case of hardship. But perhaps, the Associated Chambers may be able to give some instance to the Government, which would have to be examined.

The additional protection under reference in England appears to be based on the decision of the House of Lords in Gordon's case, which appears not to have been favourably received by authorities on Banking. (Vide Paget—Law of Banking 3rd edition, pages 113—118). These drafts are purely voluntary and optional on the part of the Banker, and outside the protection of a forged endorsement.

There are cases in England to show that an instrument drawn by a Banker on himself is a cheque. (Vide Byles—on Bills Edition, 1923, page 13). If that be so section 85 of the Indian Negotiable Instruments Act would afford sufficient protection and there will be no need to amend the said Act, "until it is tested and found wanting."

My Committee, therefore, conclude that Government would be justified in adhering to their decision, as related towards the end of paragraph 2 of your letter under reply, and not to seek to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act at present as desired by the Associated Chambers of Commerce.

SOUTHERN TOUR NOT ABANDONED.

BANGALORE, June 28.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar wires that the report appearing in some papers that Mahatma Gandhi will no longer tour in the south is wrong. He says that Mahatma Gandhi will resume his southern tour in a modified form soon after Bangalore Exhibition.—A.P.

A KHOJA WEDDING

The marriage of Mr. Kasamally, son of Mr. Ramjanally Ebrahim, was celebrated at Noor Bag on Sunday, when over 1,500 guests were present including Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, and Messrs. R. M. Chinoy Bandealibhoy H. Jalji, Haji Yusuf Sobani, Gulamhusein R. Khairaz.

guests were sumptuously entertained to refreshments on a lavish scale.

The Calicut correspondent of the "Madras Mail" says, a Thiyya has been arrested for murdering his two little sons aged eight and four and for attempting to commit suicide.—Free Press.

Men and Ma...

A lady social worker at Ankleswar has gone on fast as a protest against a liquor shop being opened near a Bhil School. This is one more instance of proceeding on purely ethical grounds.

* * * * * * *

Contrast this with the acute calculations of a Madras Minister. He too is an out and out prohibitionist, at least so he says. But he loves his liquor revenue as much and says much can be done with that revenue to help the poor.

* * * * * * *

For instance, that revenue can be spent in teaching the Bhils themselves to leading a pure temperate life and in improving their physique, etc. There is, however, one trouble with this "tainted" revenue. It sometimes addles one's brains as much as liquor.

* * * * * * *

Broad trousers have their use after all. We have a type of them in this country which the Sindhis love to wear. In the very generous amount of cloth they use up, they easily put to shame that sartorial novelty which found temporary favour amongst fashionable youth in England—"Oxford bags"

* * * * * * *

But as we said they have their use. They are a life-saving device if you are in danger of being caught and carried away by a crocodile.

* * * * * * *

A case happened near Hyderabad the other day to prove the validity of our contention. A crocodile in the Jamrao Canal caught hold of the legs of a man who was trying to ford it. But the man was wearing broad trousers. The beast could succeed in retaining in its grip only the capacious folds of the trousers instead of the man's legs, and he escaped. It was a very inequitable division of property no doubt from the point of view of the crocodile.

* * * * * * *

Director (interviewing prospective office boy)—What would you do, my boy, if you had a thousand pounds?"

Boy: "Well, to tell you the truth, Sir, I didn't expect quite as much as that to start with."

AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

WE EVIL RAVAGES EXAGGERATED

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

New York, June 27, 1927.

Although the weather is not universally favourable, crop prospects on the balance have been improved. The talk of boll we evil ravages is apparently very much exaggerated. A scarcity of sellers continues, and there is not likely to be much selling until the commencement of bedge selling, or a decided improvement in weather conditions.

"DOING THINGS HIGH-HANDEDLY."

WALK-OUT IN SCHOOL BOARD MEETING

DHARWAR, June 28.

The School Board of Dharwar met yesterday to appoint superviser clerks and peons. There were numerous applications and a number of people gathered to watch the result at the meeting.

Mr. V. B. Joshi proposed that backward and depressed classes should be given preference. Mr. Joshi excluded lingayets and Brahmins.

Mr. Nalavade said the Government classification which includes lingayets but excludes Brahmins should be accepted as the basis for selection. He moved an amendment to that effect and it was passed. When he suggested names, his list contained majority of lingayets. At this the non-lingayets walked out of the meeting as a protest saying that the majority was doing things high-handedly.—Free Press.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	June 28.
Previous Closing Rate	16.47
To-day's Opening Rate	16.40
Difference	—.07
To-day's Closing Rate	16.79
Difference	+.32

LIVERPOOL.

	June 28.
Previous Closing Rate	8.77
To-day's Opening Rate	8.78
Difference	+.01
To-day's Closing Rate	8.83
Difference	+.06

Broach July expected to open 344 0 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, June 28.
	26 0 0
	0 3 0
Lower	
	26 1 0
	0 2 0
Lower	

Tone of market —India Sold.

...ATLIBOI'S

Accountancy Training Institute.

G.D.A. SESSION

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ALL MATRIC SUBJECTS.
Convenient time, Moderate fees.
Interview, between 9-10 (S.T.)
Write for prospectus
LITTLE FLOWER OF JESUS SCHOOL
Devji Canji's Cabinet Maker's Building,
PRINCESS ST., MARINE LINES.

The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1927.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT AND SWARAJ.

It is a healthy sign of the times that our national activities are no longer running in a narrow groove. While the larger question of the country's self-government without solving which no important social problem can be fully solved, is necessarily receiving the largest attention, lesser activities like Local Self-government are by no means neglected. In fact, it is increasingly felt now-a-days that popular control of local bodies is a great aid in the nation's struggle for Swaraj. Even Non-Co-operation did not touch the local bodies and latterly Nationalists have been conspicuous in every field of local self-government. All classes of people are evincing interest and enthusiasm in municipal problems, unparalleled in the past. This interest is but partly reflected in the several Local Self-Government conferences all over the country. We had last year at Poona a conference of all the local bodies in the whole Presidency. This conference founded the Local Self-Government Institute whose aim is to train the people in the principles and practice of Local Self-government and to act as a centre of information and advice for the local bodies. This Institute has been responsible for many divisional and district conferences in the Presidency. One of these divisional conferences was held at Karachi last week and under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai. Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatullah, the Minister for Local Self-Government, in opening the conference, pointed out how useful the divisional and district conferences were in pressing their views and wants on Government through the provincial conference. He said that a great advance had been made in the domain of Local Self-government, that franchise had been widely extended and that local bodies had been very much liberalised. We do not know if Rao Bahadur Pai smiled within himself at the thought that all this liberalisation had not yet given the premier municipality of the Presidency the right to appoint its own chief servant.

Rao Bahadur Pai, grown grey in civic service, naturally made a very lengthy speech on the history, scope and possibilities of Local Self-Government in India. He rambled over so vast a ground and touched upon so many points of theory and practice that some of the pressing problems like the financial straits of most municipalities and their causes and remedies could not be treated with the fullness they deserved. A thorough examination of the financial problem to its very source might have induced Mr. Pai to revise his opinion about the relative importance and inter-dependance of political freedom and municipal efficiency. He said at the commencement of his speech: "The advancement of a country is to be determined not so much by the degree of political freedom it enjoys as by the variety of Local Self-government benefits it reaps. Political freedom is more or less chimerical. We often miss it when we seem to think we possess it." Shortly after, with reference to the difficulty of finding funds for medical relief, water supply, education, etc., he called upon the local bodies to call in the aid of Government. But do the local bodies get the funds for all their appeals? If not, why not? Mr. Pai does not seem to be unaware of the reason.

Referring to mass education, he said, "Higher education in the colleges and universities receives considerable attention from Government, but primary education is neglected." And he contrasts this neglect with the conditions in England and America where "the Government is broad based upon the expressed will of the people" and where "even the lowliest child may rise to dizzy heights, if it has the desire to do so; for both State and town vie in aiding a capable child to go from elementary school to the University at public expense." It is the basis of the two governments that makes the difference. Mr. Pai's enthusiasm for Local Self-government and his intimate knowledge of its problems are admirable. But even such enthusiasm and knowledge will not make a great municipality, when its powers or finances are rigorously curtailed by the State. We whole-heartedly endorse his appeal that every bit of power and every pie that is available should be fully availed of for civic advancement. But it must not be forgotten that genuine full-blooded Local Self-government can be ensured only through national Self-government. It is true, as Mr. Pai observes, that sometimes political freedom is chimerical and that we often miss it when we think we possess it. That is precisely why some of us are not content with the chimera but fight for the reality.

AN OBJECT-LESSON.

It was one of the pet arguments used by the Finance Member in favour of the 1s. 6d. ratio that the adjustment of prices in wages had taken place on the basis of that ratio, and that, therefore, reverting back to the 1s. 4d. would unsettle everything. This was the view propounded also by the Currency Commission. Sir Purshotamdas and others of his view strongly contended against this line of reasoning and conclusively showed that no such adjustment as alleged had taken place, that it would take some years more for a complete adjustment to take place, and that, in the meanwhile, while the policy of adjustment was going on the trade and industries of the country and agriculture would be ruined. It was pointed out by Mr. Madon that a full adjustment meant that the salaries of highly-paid officials and freight and passenger rates should have gone down. The wages of the labouring classes cannot be regarded as distinct from the wages of the higher earning classes and if the 18d. exchange has led to a lowering of prices all round, it should mean that salaries which are after all one form of prices should also have gone down. The Government of Italy has perceived the truth of this principle and being perhaps more honest and being more watchful of the country's interests has announced that a reduction will take place in the salaries of all highly-paid officials as also in railway rates. We are indebted to the "Free Press of India" for the information that the Italian Cabinet has resolved on a general reduction of the wages of all Civil and Military State employees, including railwaymen and clergy, who are paid by the State, to keep pace with the gradual fall in the cost of living as a result of the revaluation of the *Lira*. The reduction amounts to a hundred per cent of the increase granted in 1925 in the case of highly-paid employees, falling according to a sliding scale to 30 per cent in the case of the lowly-paid. The *Lira*, whose exchange value had gone down to 150 has now appreciated to 87. It is to meet this appreciation that the Italian Cabinet has also resolved on a reduction in freight rates of the State Railways, reduction in certain cases of postage and of 20 per cent in urgent telephone rates. All this is an object-lesson to the Government of India who, without taking any of these steps, have complacently declared that the adjustment has taken place. Instead of any reduction in the salaries of the highly paid officials, we had recently the *Lee Loot*, under which they got big increases as also handsome concessions in the shape of free passages and the like. There has been a very slight reduction in railway rates, while the postal rates have been kept up at the enhanced scale fixed some years ago. The telephone rates instead of being decreased, are proposed to be increased heavily with the approval of the Government of India and the Government of Bombay! All this brings into relief the difference between a self-governing nation and a nation which is given only a few crumbs of so-called constitutional reform.

THE BRITISH WORKERS' CHALLENGE

The Baldwin Government rushed through their anti-Trade Union legislation by a liberal application of the guillotine but if there is one thing which will cost them dear at the next general elections, it will be this singularly ill-conceived piece of legislation, which the British workers regard as the great act of spoliation, a cruel denial at one stroke of their heritage of freedom. The monster meeting in Hyde Park which was held on Monday under the joint auspices of the British Trade Union Congress and the Co-operative Union is only a prelude to similar demonstrations throughout Great Britain to protest against the Baldwin Government's legislative strangling of the right of combination which British Labour won after a long and strenuous fight. It was a significant feature, however, of Labour's successful appeal to the conscience of educated men and women in Great Britain who have no need to do manual work themselves that some of them are ready to give their all in Labour's cause. An ex-Viceroy's daughter, Lady Cynthia Mosley, wife of one of the brainiest leaders the Labour Party possesses, was an eloquent defender of Labour's rights at the Hyde Park meeting and there is no doubt that the Labour Party will be able to put up the toughest fight possible against the anti-Labour legislation of the Tories, with the confident assurance that in its campaign, it will have the support of the Liberals and possibly the sympathy of not a few of the younger Conservatives, when they realise that alienating the working class voters means for their own Party a long continuance in political wilderness.

LORD OLIVIER ON THE SWARAJISTS

Lord Olivier, writing to an Indian friend now touring in England, says that he is glad that the Swarajist Party has "withdrawn from its attitude of obstructive opposition and intransigeance." If the Swarajists have been "intransigeant" at all the Government have been more so in not accepting the hand of honourable co-operation that both the late Deshbandhu Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru extended to them. It is Lord Birkenhead who has been both intransigeant and insolent. In so far as the Swarajists have changed their tactics of obstructive opposition, they have done so—let Lord Olivier and his countrymen note this—**not because of Lord Birkenhead's threats nor because the Congress is prepared to abandon the principle of non-co-operation but solely because of our temporary internal dissensions which make uniform obstruction either ineffective or injurious. The future attitude of the Congress will depend as much upon that of the British Government as upon our internal conditions. Happily these conditions have definitely begun to improve and Lord Olivier's wish for a concordat on the Communal question and a constitution for India will not be long in being fulfilled. All parties and communities have now begun to realise the essential need for a solid phalanx against alien vested interests whose hand they have seen in Government's tariff and currency policies and are seeing to-day in the machinations to secure a packed reactionary Statutory Commission. The British Government should beware of being misled by the present seeming co-operation of the Indian people and playing into the hands of the busy reactionaries. A fradulent Commission may as well not cross the English Channel.**

THE EDINBURGH BAR AGAINST INDIANS.

ADOPT RETALIATORY MEASURES

(Contributed.)

The action of certain restaurant and hotel proprietors of Edinburgh with regard to the Indian community as a whole makes one wonder if the war to end war in which both Scotchmen and Indians fought on the same side, the subsequent League of Nations and the various Empire Conferences have advanced the fellowship of mankind one little bit or whether we are where we were in 1914 with its sharp distinctions between countries and races on the pretexts of artificial boundaries or colour.

The reported state of affairs in Edinburgh University is even more amazing, as apart from the question of the O.T.C., which after all is not under the control of the local authorities, but comes under the item of the security of the Empire as a whole, which subject is still not freely debated even in the Houses of Parliament themselves, it seems almost unbelievable that Scottish education institutions, with their traditions for spreading knowledge to all, irrespective of class or creed, willing and capable of receiving the same, should countenance rules and regulations differentiating against Indians.

WHAT IS THE HIGH COMMISSIONER DOING?

No reasonable person expects an Indian or for that matter any foreigner, on account of differences of temperament, tastes and previous upbringing, to take part in all the activities of a particular university, club, or society to which the foreigner finds himself attached. Once, however, admission has been gained the individual has the right to associate himself with all the activities of the particular university or club. On the other hand, in every civilised town or state surely the forces of law and order ought to be capable of dealing with either citizens or foreigners transgressing the regulations or even any unwritten laws of decorum without groups of well-intentioned hotel proprietors and similar self-appointed censors having to adopt special codes for the protection of the public morals or safety.

The whole case in Edinburgh is made the more lamentable, if not ridiculous, by the fact that we boast of an Indian High Commissioner in London to whom an effective appeal should have been possible and from whom immediate redress been obtained. While the duties of the High Commissioner are, no doubt onerous, one naturally expects that, being somewhat in the nature of an ambassador watching the interests of Indian citizens in England, he would immediately take up a question like the present which affects the interests of Indians as a class rather than those of an individual.

From the reports one gathers that Sir Atul did go up to Scotland (let us hope it was not for a pleasant week end at some country seat) to investigate matters. The Secretary of State also replied with the usual platitudes to questions in Parliament on the subject, after which the High Commissioner went to Geneva and on his return spoke at the Empire Education Conference, in London. We are indebted to Reuter's press agency for keeping us informed of the activities of our representative (one almost said ambassador) and how proud we should feel about the way Indians' interests are being looked after in England compared with the following story from South Africa given for what it is worth.

Before the war in Durban a barber refused to shave a Japanese, who promptly reported the matter to his Consul. The Consul and the local commissioner of police repaired to the shop with the Jap and saw him shaved in their presence, the incident being then closed.

THE REMEDY.

The man in the street must, however, ask what is the remedy since under present circumstances education and training abroad and, among other places, in Scotland, is essential for Indians as a whole. It is up to our leaders, while using the present incident as one other reasons for securing self-government within the empire, to devise, in case arguments fail to prevail, some means even through the present inadequate forms of popular Government, of retaliating in some very effective manner on the parties responsible for this latest slur on Indian citizens abroad. It is essential, however, to adopt only constitutional means in this case as other means must react on the Indians abroad, making their position even more difficult, while our representatives have their usual comfortable trips to Delhi and Simla.

WANTED AN IMMEDIATE REPORT.

The provincial and central legislatures should demand a full report from the High Commissioner direct within a definite time, say, two months from the date of the question. This period is ample as, if instructions are cabled it would allow of a week's investigation at each of four centres, say, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen and Manchester, (a provincial town in England being taken as a comparison rather than London or Cambridge where the conditions are to

(Continued on page 8.)

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

(BY KESHAVPRASAD C. DESAI.

The number of Indian life insurance companies now working amongst us is quite considerable. There are also a number of non-Indian life insurance companies working side by side. We are, however, unable to compare the respective business in India of the Indian as well as the non-Indian companies, as the non-Indian companies are not obliged to publish the figures of their Indian business. If these figures were available we would have easily found out what a large amount of money is sent out of India by way of life insurance premia.

KING GEORGE'S EXAMPLE.

Every Indian must now have a spirit for Indian things and Indian concerns. The spirit of H. M. King George V. can be placed before Indians as an ideal.

"Scandalous!" said the King when he went to the British Industries Fair and found out that the Board of Trade were using foreign typewriters.

"Scandalous" must be the word used for cases where Indians have insured their lives in non-Indian concerns or where Indians represent non-Indian insurance companies.

Life insurance companies are not merely so many offices. They have large potentialities for assisting the nation. Life insurance companies have small capital and large—very large—reserve funds. If many people insure in Indian companies these reserve funds will grow in volume. These funds are to be invested and they will be invested in India. Consequently they are bound to assist the money market in easing its tone.

At present, no doubt, most of the funds of Indian life insurance companies are invested in Government paper locally. This too is a help to society. These funds, however, can yet be made more helpful to society by investing them in public utility companies or in co-operative societies.

HOW THEY DO IT IN AMERICA.

In this connection the following quotations from insurance men in America deserve careful consideration.

Mr. T. B. Macaulay, Chairman of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, said in the course of an address:

"The Law of the State of New York prohibits all life companies from purchasing stock of any description, even the preferred stocks of the most outstanding corporations.

"Our Canadian law allows a reasonable scope for investments. Like other laws it authorises purchases of bonds, but unlike them, it does not prohibit purchases of stocks, but imposes restrictions. Canadian companies can invest in the preferred stock of any company which has paid regular dividends for at least five years immediately preceding the purchase, and in the common stock of any company which has paid regular dividends of at least four per cent. per annum for at least seven years immediately preceding the purchase."

"We (Sun Life of Canada) are one of the largest shareholders in General Electric."

"We have about three and a half millions invested in the preferred stock of 'General Motors'....."

This will give us a point of view regarding life insurance investments. Further food for thought is supplied in the speeches at the recent convention of the Association of Life insurance Presidents in New York.

It was there mentioned that:

"For our consideration the assets are classified under three major headings, mortgage loans, bonds and stocks and other admitted assets. Taking mortgage loans let us review the situation relating to farm mortgages. The life insurance companies furnish nearly "one-sixth of the sum necessary to carry the farm indebtedness of the United States. In 1926, 16.5 per cent. of the entire admitted assets of the companies was devoted to Farm Mortgages."

"The other branch of the mortgages is the loans on city properties. In 1926, 26.3 per cent. of the assets of the companies were invested in mortgages on city properties.

"In the field of Government bond investments, the companies held in 1926 about 4 per cent. of their assets in such

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Notes of the Day.

No Deadlock: Only Disagreement.

The Three Powers Conference on the reduction in naval armaments is making progress. It is progress, however, in the direction of learning to understand but, alas! not to appreciate one another's views. The delegates of all the three Powers issued a statement on Monday denying that they had reached a deadlock in their discussions. There was no deadlock at all, they said. In fact, they were all united over the question of preaching the value of patience to one another. There is a slight disagreement between America and Britain, and Britain and Japan, and between America and Britain on the one hand and Japan on the other. Otherwise it is all smooth sailing, at least so far as the British are concerned. Having already built up a colossal tonnage in naval war equipment of all varieties, the British tell the Americans how nice it is to reduce battleship tonnage, and they tell Japan that it is in the interests of peace that she should reduce the calibre of her guns. The British Press is already holding up its hands in horror that the greatest naval Power in the world having spoken out its mind now with the utmost frankness, the other Powers do not quite realise the reasonableness of the British suggestions. They do not, because the suggestions mean that Britain remains the top-dog free to bite while the others find they will be comparatively muzzled.

The Evidence.

The Home Secretary in the Baldwin Government announced in the House of Commons last week the results of the strong measures his Government had taken to save England from Bolshevik propaganda. 41 out of the 53 Russians of the staff of the Soviet Trade Delegation had already gone and the remaining had received notice to go. The "evidence" which the Baldwin Government collected in justification of their raid policy against the Soviet is published now as a White Paper. A writer in "Lansbury's Labour Weekly" has subjected it to a detailed analysis and he concludes that the total result of the Government "finds" is (1) Some Minority Movement letters in the pocket of an employee, (2) a private letter alleging that British Communists had been given jobs on Soviet steamers, (3) a list of addresses of people not in Britain at all and (4) some wires that convict the British Government of espionage. M. Rykov's spirited rejoinder from Moscow immediately after the Arcos raid charging the Baldwin Government of having convicted themselves of the very crime of espionage they alleged against the Soviet is thus difficult to answer and the Tory Press merely ridicules him. The Baldwin Government's outburst against Russia is sure to lose them many votes in the next general election. The Bosworth by-election has already shown how much they have lost in popularity.

Tory Strategy.

The forecast by our Simla correspondent of the Tory strategy in regard to the statutory commission only confirms the view largely held in this country that Lord Brikenhead and his colleagues are anxious to secure to the autocratic and irresponsible bureaucracy through whom the British control their "dependency" a fresh lease of undisturbed existence and power. The Tory idea of having a packed Commission with Indians allowed on it only as co-opted members is quite in line with the desire already expressed by British vested interests in India. The Commission will be asked to hurry on with its inquiry and submit its report in the middle of 1928, so that the Conservatives can seal India's fate for years to come before they go out of office next year. Things will be left where they are, if the Conservative strategy succeeds. There will be no responsibility for the people in the central legislature while some patch-work will be effected in the provincial domain. It is up to us in India to foil the Conservative plan.

When there is no will.

It is three years now that the Bombay Municipal Corporation asked the head of its Executive to report on the question of starting Unani and Ayurvedic Dispensaries in each ward. The Municipal Commissioner knows that it is the Corporation's repeatedly expressed desire that the indigenous systems of medicine should be encouraged. Yet all that he has done these three years is to shelve the question and he told the Corporation when the matter came up before it again on Monday that it was difficult to run dispensaries according to three different systems in different wards of the city. In saying so the Commissioner is only sidetracking the real issue. The question is whether the Municipal Executive is prepared to carry out the Corporation's wishes or not. The Commissioner has shown by his conduct that in this matter it only wishes to obstruct them. He could have laid before the Corpoation a scheme of supporting with suitable grants public spirited Hakims or Vaids who are willing to open free dispensaries. Has he done so? Is he willing to do so? The Corporation should insist upon its wishes being respected in this matter.

"AN EQUITABLE AND JUST SOLUTION."

HAKIM AJMAL KHAN ON DELHI PROPOSALS

NO PROTECTION UNDER SEPARATE ELECTORATES

PLEA FOR A BROADER OUTLOOK

DELHI, June 27.

On the eve of his departure for Dehra Dun, Hakim Ajmal Khan, who has almost retired from active public life for reasons of health, said in an interview with a representative of the Associated Press, that the Moslem proposals framed at Delhi on the 19th of March and now accepted by the A.I.C.C. were deservedly attracting public attention. He warmly welcomed the change of mentality, which the Delhi proosals and their acceptance by the A.I.C.C. clearly indicated. He was sorry, he was absent from Delhi, when the proposals were framed, but was delighted at the press reports which came to him with great relief. All honour, Hakimjee said, was due to the Moslem patriots who framed the historic proposals and to the A. I. C. C. which rose to the occasion and by accepting them once more demonstrated its truly national character. Hakimjee expressed his high appreciation the statesmanship and patriotism and sincerity of Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar. He considered the present proposals to be the best and most effective of the several solutions which had hitherto been advanced. It was an equitable and just solutions of an important part of the Hindu-Moslem tangle.

MUSLIM SUSPICION ANALYSED.

Q: What do you think of the opposition to these proposals shown by a certain section of Moslem opinion? How in your opinion are these proposals as accepted by the A.I.C.C. likely to affect moslem interests?

A: I know there are Mussalmans who are hesitating to accept the proposals. It is contended that with a joint electorate pro-Hindu Moslem candidates for the Legislatures will stand a better chance of success and they may not very well safeguard the interests of the community. Now Mussalmans shall either live in peace and amity with the other sister communities or be on unfriendly terms with them. In the latter case—and it is what obsesses most Hindus,—I think that the separate electorates themselves are quite ineffective to safeguard these interests and even do them positive harm. They form a great hindrance in the way of national unity. Without that sense of national solidarity, how could separate electorates protect Moslem interests in provinces like Bombay, Madras, C. P., U. P., Behar and Assam. With the possible exception of the U.P., even a coalition of Mussalmans and the Government members would still be in a minority. Where then is the protection claimed to be afforded by the separate electorates? No you cannot stand on the edge of a precipice of saspicion and distrust and talk of "safeguarding interests". You must first bridge thee gulf of communal bitterness before thinking of any workable solution. Joint electorates, I believe, are bound to prove a very important first step towards the desirable goal. Besides being accompanied by other effective safeguards, they should be willingly accepted by the Mussalmans. It is possible that the Hindu opinion might influence the election of a peculiar kind of Muslim representative, but so would the Moslem opinion also to a considerable extent in the case of the Hindu representatives. Wherever there are more Hindu candidates than one, it will be impossible for them to disregard the weight of Moslem votes. It is just the mutual influence which would bring about the election of the right men and clear to a great extent the stifling atmosphere of communal hatred and exclusiveness."

RAISE VOTING STRENGTH

Q: But if it is also contended that in provinces where a majority of representation is conceded to the Mussalmans the number of Moslem votes is proportionately small there would still be a greater Hindu influence in the choice of the Moslem representatives?

A: Yes, that is true in the present circumstances, but the door is open to the Mussalmans to urge their just claims on the point. The proposed settlement seems to my mind to be born of a genuine desire to smooth down matters and to discover a really workable scheme. If so, it should obviously provide for increasing the voting strength of the Mussalmans in provinces where they have a majority of representation. If economic backwardness prevents a large number of Mussalmans from coming within the pecuniary limits which render one eligible to vote, that limit should certainly be lowered, in their case. The Mussalmans of Bengal and the Punjab for instance who have just a narrow majority will receive their due if the voting strength of their community is raised to the extent of that majority.

GOVERNMENT AND THE PROPOSALS.

Q: You are certainly aware that the Government have never been enthusiastic about the separate electorates. What do you say to the very common suspicion among a large number of Mussalmans that the Government after the inquiry in 1929 may accept the principle of Joint Electorates and reject the proposals regarding separation of Sind from Bombay and introduction of reforms in N.W.F. Province. Would that mean a great loss to the Mussalmans?

A: But who could prevent the Royal Commission from introducing Joint Electorates even if the Mussalmans did not want them? Moslem public opinion, you may say. Well then Moslem public opinion should also be able to enforce the acceptance of proposals which the Mussalmans have put forward as conditions precedent to the introduction of joint electorates. Moreover, the proposal has now been accepted by the Congress and pushed forward with requisite energy as the National demand, it stands an almost certain chance of eventual acceptance by the Government. With a united front, faith and energy nothing should be impossible.

THE CASE OF U. P.

Q: But what about the U. P. Mussalmans who seem to be very sensitive to the loss they would incur under the proposed arrangement?

A: The feelings of the U. P. Mussalmans carry weight with me. I think; they represent a part of the best in Indian Mussalmans. It is exactly for that reason that I expect them not to look at the matter from a narrow provincial point of view, but to exhibit a broader outlook and consider the question from the standpoint of Indian Mussalmans as a whole. If they do so, I am sure they will approve of the new proposals. And after all, the increase in the representation from 14 to 30 per cent. does not change the nature of the case. 30 per cent. is still a minority.

Q: Yes evidently; but by joining hands with the official element they can protect themselves against the Hindu majority?

A: Yes, it may be if they (Mussalmans of U.P.) absolutely merge themselves in officialdom. If they go with the Government in all matters, even those evidently harmful to the country, they may hope to get the official votes to their side. But I think too highly of the U. P. Moslems to imagine their accepting this unenviable position. And short if that, they may not count on unqualified official support. How then can these 30 per cent. even protect their communal interests? Only by mutual trust and goodwill. And then 14 per cent, is as good as 30.

MINORITIES AND CONCESSION

Q: Do you think that the communities will be satisfied with strictly proportionate repesentation everywhere? Would not there be a demand for concessions?

A: It is the natural tendency of all minorities to seek concessions. I feel both communities shall approach the problem of granting concessions for their minorities in several provinces. I presume that a little give and take here and there will take place and will help to foster better understanding and restore mutual confidence. Let me hope that the general body of Mussalmans shall show national feelings and political sagacity enough to accept the proposals put forward by the representatives of all the important sections of their community. I expect the originators of this admirable proposal and leaders of the Congress to push forward the proposal with requisite energy and carry on intensive educative propoganda throughout the country to bring home to the general public the great and far-reaching consequences of the proposed change.

GOVT. INTERVENTION IN HYDERABAD.

Turning to Hyderabad, and the alleged intervention by the Government, in internal affairs of that State, Hakimjee said that he was fully aware of the nature of that intervention. Hyderabad was the biggest native State in India, and it was

DEMAND FOR INDIAN MAJORITY

ROYAL COMMISSION PERSONNEL

INVITE PANDIT MOTILAL

BOMBAY, June 28.

What would be the constitution of the Statutory Commission and what should be the Indian attitude towards the Commission has been in the forefront of discussion in political circles all over India ever since it came to be known that the Conservative Government were anxious to deal with the question of future Indian constitution while they were in power. Indian leaders of opinion at Bombay, Madras Calcutta and other centres were approached by the Free Press of India for expression of their opinion. While discussing the question freely with the representative it has always been followed by an injunction not to publish them as there was a consensus of feeling that premature expression of opinion may complicate matters. Without in anyway violating confidence the following is a review of the trend of Indian opinion on the question as ascertained by an exchange of views from leaders of different schools of thought.

CONGRESSMEN'S OPINION.

In the Congress circles there is a predominant opinion that it would be contrary to the policy of self-reliance for it to lead evidence before the Statutory Commission and thereby recognise the claim of Parliament to be the sole arbiter of India's destiny. This opinion is not, however, shared by many prominent Congressmen holding important offices in the Congress Executive. But, they are reluctant to voice their opinion for the reason that while they may be courting strong opposition and dividing the Congress ranks they will have no voice in the constitution of the Commission and when eventually the Commission is constituted it may be found necessary to boycott it not on a larger ground but on the specific ground of unsatisfactory personnel of the Commission. It is, therefore, considered desirable by the Congressmen in power that no consideration should be given at this stage to the question of the Royal Commission. Government should take entire responsibility for the constitution of the Commission and when the personnel is announced it would be time to consider the Congress attitude. Only if the authorities charged with the task of constituting the Commission have any imagination they would realise that no Commission before which the Congress does not lead evidence can hope to produce any satisfactory report acceptable to Indian opinion and would, therefore, consult Congress leaders in the Legislative Assembly and secure their cooperation beforehand. General feeling is that Government may fail to do this and that the Congress would boycott the Commission, call an all-party convention and confront Parliament with its own scheme of further advance. The Responsivists are not opposed to particiption in the labours of the Royal Commission on any larger ground, but they would, it is understood, co-operate with the Congress in boycotting the Commission in the event of an unsatisfactory personnel.

DEMAND FOR MAJORITY OF INDIANS.

That the Royal Commission should include majority of Indians and even then Indians enjoying public confidence is the opinion shared by leaders of all schools of thought. The Council of the Bombay Indian National Party, which met recently, it is believed, considered the question and came to the conclusion that the Royal Commission to be satisfactory must include majority of Indians. There is also general agreement that the Commission must include at least one representative of the Congress, one representative of the Muslim League and one representative of the Liberals and Independents. The proposal to appoint assessors is considered a huge joke which no self-respecting Indian will agree to. A prominent member of the Assembly, not of Congress persuasion said:—The country is reverting slowly by stages to a policy of constitutional opposition which is one of education and agitation in preference to the policy of direct action. Although the Congress gave up Direct Action when it permitted Council entry at the Delhi Special Congress in 1923 and followed it with formal suspension of the non-co-operation programme at Belgaum, the mentality of direct action persisted in the country with the result that the Swarajists in order to meet success at the polls had to use militant phraseology as obstruction, destruction of the constitution etc. To a limited extent this mentality still prevails as is evidenced by the talks of direct action and attempts at it as at Nagpur. The strenuous opposition the Responsivists met with in the early stages was also due to this mentality. But, it can now be safely said that the atmosphere has never been more favourable for national acceptance of a policy of constitutional opposition than now. It is more to the interest of Government to strengthen this tendency in the public life of the country than of anybody else and one would expect a Government which is not entirely bankrupt of statesmanship to use their imagination and avail themselves of all opportunities to prove that even this

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REFORM OF POSTAL ADMINISTRATION

POST-MASTERS-GENERAL MEET IN SIMLA

STATUTORY COMMISSION ON THE BRAIN

SIMLA, June 28.

(From Our Special Correspondent).

I understand that a fairly heavy agenda will be placed before the annual conference of Postmasters-General from the various provinces which will commence deliberations in Simla on the 4th of July. Mr. H. A. Sams, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs will preside. The discussions are likely to last for four days. It is not possible yet to ascertain whether the grievances of postal clerks and menials in certain provinces which were promised consideration during the budget discussions, in the Delhi Session of the Legislative Assembly will be taken up or not, but these will come up in some form or other in the discussion of several items that are to be placed before it. Nearly all Postmasters-General will take part in the discussions and every one of them will bring up those points of administrative difficulties, which have been experienced in the working of Post Offices, since the last year's conference Indeed the main object of the conference is to smoothen the working of the machinery so that administration might be both efficient and economical. I learn that among more important subjects to be discussed are a five-year programme in the rural areas and the size of parcels which can be sent by post. Sir B. N. Mitra, member in charge will open the conference but Mr. Sams will preside over the deliberations.

SIR TEJ GOING TO ENGLAND.

I understand that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is proceeding to England in second week of July. His visit is presumbly connected with the Lekhna Raj case, in an important offshoot of which he figured successfully before a Bench of the Allahabad High Court, with Pandit Motilal Nehru appearing on the other side. Though the visit is mainly professional Sir Tej Bahadur will take advantage to press before the authorities in England the necessity of sending out the Statutory Commission, whose personnel will inspire confidence in India. There is a shrewd suspicion in well-informed quarters that the Government want to select persons from the Parliamentary ranks in such a manner as will ensure a unanimous report, so that the present Conservative Government might be emboldened to implement its recommendations and carry them easily before the expiry of the life of the present Parliament. The efforts in England of Sir Tej Bahadur, an ex-Law member of the Government of India and who as a member of the Muddiman Committee was mainly responsible for the Minority Report urging the drastic revision of the Government of India Act, so as to introduce an element of responsibility in the Central Government will, therefore be watched with considerable interest.

POLITICAL OFFICERS' CONFERENCE.

A large number of political officers from all over India are coming up next week to attend the conference, which the Government of India have convened in order to discuss the problem of constitutional advance in British India, as they view it in the light of conditions that obtain in their own respective areas. The Hon. Mr. Barton, British Resident at Hyderabad will be among the principal officers attending the conference, whose deliberations are expected to last for a few days. During his stay in Simla Mr. Barton will probably put up with Mr. Graik, Chief Secretary of the Punjab Government.

COMMUNIST CHILDREN DELEGATION

REACHES LENINGRAD

LONDON, June 27.

Leningrad.—The delegation of the English Communist children arrived here, to-day, in good health despite a stormy voyage from London. They were ovated by the crowd on the pier. Children will perceed to Moscow after a short stay here.—Reuter Special.

INDIAN MERCANTILE MARINE

TRAINING SHIP TO BE ESTABLISHED IN KARACHI

LONDON, June 27.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Wallhead, Earl Winterton stated that training ship which was expected to be in working order in September, would be established at Karachi in connection with the creation of Indian Mercantile Marine.—Reuter.

RT. HON. SASTRI

REACHES LOURENCO MARQUES

LONDON, June 27.

Lourenco Marques.—Rt. Hon. Sastri arrived here to-day and was met by Vem. the new Union Commissioner for Asiatic Affairs and Mr. Long, the Union Agent.—Reuter.

TEXTILE FIGHT ENDS IN DRAW

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING

"INTERVIEW--A MERE SOP"

NO DICTATION FROM WHITE HALL?

The utmost secrecy was preserved about the proceedings of the Millowners' Conference with the Hon. Sir George Rainey, the Commerce Member with the Government of India, at its resumed sitting on Tuesday afternoon. It appears that nothing encouraging had happened to change the pessimistic outlook that generally prevailed. Whether any practical purpose favourable to the industry will turn out as a result of the prolonged discussion of over six hours, it is difficult to say; but it has, however, served one useful purpose in as much as the Government of India are put in full possession of the view point of the Millowners.

Though no authentic information as to the exact nature of the discussion is available, it is not very difficult to surmise as to what exactly the trend of the informal conference was. The Cotton magnates opened out their hearts to the Government Member. They urged their case for the protection of the industry in as strong a manner, as Sir George Rainey endeavoured to justify the Government of India's conclusions on the Textile Tariff Board's Report. Neither side gave way, and the cotton fight ended, as though in a "draw". If the Commerce Member, as it is reported, declared: "I am sure the Government of India have done the right thing in regard to the Board's Report, the retort also foundly came, and one member of the Millowners' side was heard to say: "It is absolutely impossible for the industry, in the circumstances already explained to you, Sir, to survive without protection".

While the Millowners seem to be anxious not to alienate the services of the press,—in fact they acknowledge he service of the Nationalist Newspapers,—they think that their case would be better served by electing to be silent over the deliberations of the Conference they had with the Commerce Member.

VOW OF SILENCE.

Interviewed just after the conference on Tuesday, Mr. H. P. Mody, chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association, was not disposed to give out anything to the Press.

He was however, kind enough to inform a "Chronicle" representative that they (the Millowners) urged every point of their objection to the Government decision with the utmost vigour and force. Both sides had the fullest discussion about thier respective points of view. Though nothing could be definitely stated as to the outcomd of the confabulations, now that Government were in full possession of the Millowners' case, it was hoped that the Government of India might be persuaded to reconsider their decision, by either conceding to their just demands or by recommitting the question to the Tariff Board once again. He concluded: "It is not possible for me to disclose anything," but he addded that the Commerce Member had assured them that their case would receive the earnest and close consideration of the Government of India.

NOT A GOVT. REPRESENTATIVE.

Asked as to whether the Hon. Sir George Rainey was specially deputed to confer with the representatives of the industry, Mr. Mody said that the Hon. Member for Commerce and Industry was not a representative of the Government, but only a "unit" of the Government. Whether Sir George was deputed specially for this purpose or not, he felt certain that through him the Government of India would be in possession of what they felt on the subject. Mr. Mody regretted that no statement or "communique" could be issued,—thought another member maintained to the contrary,—as the Government did not want anything about the discussions to appear in the Press. Even while pressed to say something as to the nature of the proceedings, Mr. Mody was averse to saying anything. Evidently he considers the matter "sub judice" pending Government's reply to the representation of the Millowners. It is as yet uncertain whether, this attitude would influence the course of action decided upon by the Millowners about a week ago. It is most likely that they will start their original campign of agitation, but if there has been created any pessimistic outlook the Millowners have to thank themselves for it. It is also expected that the Government of India will be fully apprised of what has happened in Bombay by the Commerce Member, and an official reply will be despatched by the Government to the representation of the Millowners.

Whether any credence need be attached to the rumour that the Commerce Member's conference was in view of the ensuing Simla Sessions of the Central Legislature, in order that the Government might be in a position to make their own statement to justify the action taken on the Tariff Board Report, may well be left to the public to judge.

AN ACT OF COURESEY

COMMERCE MEMBER'S VISIT TO BOMBAY

BOMBAY, June 28.

"Barren" is the verdict of the millowners on the Conference which concludes to-day between the representatives of all-India mill-owners and the Hon'ble Sir George Rainey, the Commerce Member. The mill-owners, it is understood, expressed their appreciation of the courtesy shown by the Hon'ble the Commerce Member in undertaking the journey to Bombay in order to understand their views and explain Government's decision. The mill-owners however adhered to their view that the decision of the Government of India was untenable even on Government's own arguing, and was unsupported by any of the findings of the Tariff Board. The millowners are also understood to have pointed out that any apprehension that considerations other than Indian interests had prevailed was not unwarranted on the material available to them.

The Commerce Member is stated to have assured the millowners that the conclusions reached by the Government of India represent their own independent judgment arrived at after an honest consideration of the issues involved. Sir George Rainey is also stated to have repudiated emphatically the suggestions that there has been any dictation of policy from Whitehall and is said to have suggested that Lord Irwin was not a Viceroy who would allow dictation, and that if there was any such dictation he could be trusted to resign rather than be dictated to. Sir George Rainey, it is understood, adhered throughout the discussion to the view that the Government resolution does not warrant the assumption that they presumed that the Tariff Board had not the existing duty in mind and that the Government were justified in their decisions on the findings of the Tariff Board.

MILL-OWNERS ATTITUDE.

The Mill-owners, it is understood, were equally adamant in their criticism of the conclusions of the Government of India and the grounds on which they are based. Up to a late stage in the Conference, it is known that there was no discussion of an alternative to the Tariff Board's proposals for the reason that it involved a tacit admission by either side which suggested it that there was possibly a flaw in their reasoning. Nor was there any reference up to a late stage of the Conference to the possibility of the application of the principle of British preference as a solvent of the problem. The Conference, it it stated, has shown to both sides the wealth or poverty of arguments of either side and there it is understood, its practical utility ends.

The mill-owners, who participated in the Conference, are without any hopes of the Conference having in any way improved the prospects of the mill-industry receiving any relief from the Government. The Commerce Member, it is understood, is to submit a report of the Conference together with his estimate of the strength of feeling on the question to the Viceroy, who, it is believed, will then decide as to whether there is sufficient ground for reconsideration of the Government's attitude in which case the Viceroy's Executive Council will be called upon to reconsider the question.

"VICEROY ANXIOUS TO BE FAIR AND JUST."

The Viceroy, it is believed, is anxious to act fairly and justly and the journey undertaken by the Commerce Member is attributed to this wish of His Excellency. As to what impression of the intensity of feeling of the mill-owners Sir George Rainey carries with him to Simla and how it would react on the Viceroy and what would be the ultimate result are matters on which no indications of the likely turn of events is available. The general view of the mill-owners is that while the action of the Commerce Member is an act of courtesy which ought to be appreciated it ought not to deflect them from their original intention to educate the country on the justice of their cause and to have it reflected in the legislature. It is also the view that there is no likelihood of the Government relenting as a result of the Conference.

According to a mill-owner: "This interview is more a sop to us in order to allay our feelings than to redress our wrongs. We have taken pains to lay our case fully before the Commerce Member. We do not know if we have convinced the Commerce Member. He has given us and rightly too, no indications of our having done so. Much will depend on what the Viceroy decides as to whether it is or it is not worth while to placate us and extend to us redress. But opinion is unanimous amongst us that the Commerce Member has not addduced anything which would make us soften one of the criticisms that we have so far uttered on the decisions of the Government of India and the grounds on which they are based. If at any time the Commerce Member authorises the publication of the minutes of the Conference, this will be clear.—Free Press.

FRENCH BUDGET

INCREASE IN REVENUE

REDUCTION IN PUBLIC DEBT

LONDON, June 27.

Paris.—M. Poincare made a statement, to-day, on the budget for 1920. He said that the Revenue was 42160 million francs and the expenditure 41527 million francs, the expenditure showing an increase of 1286 million francs compared with 1927, mainly owing to the betterment of the position of officials and the modification of military organisation. But the budget was balanced by a reduction of 1974 million frances in the Public Debt.—Reuter's Special.

AIR NITROGEN WORKS IN INDIA?

EVIDENCE BEFORE AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION

LONDON, June 27.

Mr. Speyer, General Manager, Nitram, and British Sulphate of Ammonia Federation said while giving evidence before the Royal Commission on agriculture that the possibility of making nitrogen from the air in India had been a subject of exhaustive examination. At present owing to the low price of nitrogen and in view of the prospect of lower prices, only very large scale units with the minimum capacity of 150,000 tons per annum could be expected to pay. "The Imperial Chemical Industries" were prepared to consider the erection of air nitrogen works in India if the demand for artificial fertilisers there dveloped.—Reuter

OUR WELL-MEANING GOVT OFFICERS.

HOW THEY HANDICAP AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

LONDON, June 27.

"Don't uproot your cocoanut," was an advice to India, given by a representative of leading margarine manufacturers, giving evidence before the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India, who explained that cocoanuts were increasingly needed for margarine. Hundred per cent. groundnut oil was used in preparation of better qualities of margarine.

Mr. Rowland of the advisory committee of the department of overseas trade, giving evidence said, that agricultural development of India was severely handicapped through the desire of well-meaning Government Officers and others, connected with agriculture, to invent new types of ploughs. 'Initial order for new design is met in frequently, for in significant number, and no further orders were received because another officer becomes concerned with its distribution and discovers that merits of design have been overrated, and makers are then requested to make revised designs to his idea, and so the process goes on.—Reuter.

PLEASANT IMPRESSIONS OF TOUR.

DUKE OF YORK RECEIVES MAYOR'S ADDRESS.

LONDON, June 27.

The Duke of York replying to Mayor's address of welcome at Portsmouth said "Throughout our tour, we were conscious of one feeling, that we were among our own kith and kin, and that perhaps is chief of many impressions which we have brought back." Princess Elizabeth was taken to Buckingham Palace to meet her parents. Crowd outside cheered tumultuously when the King and Queen with the Duke and Duchess of York appeared on balcony; the Duchess with baby in her arms.—Reuter's Special.

KING FUAD IN ENGLAND

A BUSY PROGRAMME

LONDON, June 27.

Much interest attach to the visit of the King of Egypt to England. He will make somewhat extended stay, especially in Lancashire where he will inspect cotton trade undertakings.— The Prince of Wales will meet King Fuad at Dover on 4th July and accompany him to London, where the King and members of Royal family will be at Victoria station The Fuad will stay for three days at Buckingham Palace, where there will be State banquet on 4th July. King Fuad on 5th July will be the guest of the City Corporation at luncheon at Guildhall and at Foreign Office dinner in evening.—Reuter.

CHAIRMAN OF MILITARY TRIBUNAL FIRED AT

ASSAILANT ARRESTED

LONDON, June 27.

Moscow.—M. Orlov, Chairman, of he Moscow Department of the Military Tribunal was wounded to-day by a revolver fired inside the Tribunal premises. His assailant has been arrested.—Reuter.

DETENUS IN JAILS

COMPLETE REMOVAL

BENGAL JAILS COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

LONDON, June 27.

In the House of Commons to-day, replying to Mr. Thurtle, Lord Winterton agreed that the Bengal Gaols Inquiry Committee had recommended, from the view point of their enquiry, that detenus should be removed from gaols altogether, though they had specified other alternative arrangements. He said the interval since the report was made was too short to enable him to say what action it was proposed to be taken.—Reuter.

"MOST DEMORALISING"

POSITION OF DETENUS IN JAILS

LONDON, June 27.

Mr. Howard Bury drew attention to the report that political prisoners were able to play badminton and tennis and enjoy immunities not granted to other prisoners.

Lord Winterton said that the Committee had reported that the position of detenus in ordinary gaols was most demoralising to other prisoners and that was the reason why they had recommended their removal elsewhere.—Reuter.

FAST AS PROTEST

FORCED LIQUOR SHOP ON ANKLESWAR BHILS.

ANKLESVAR, June 27.

Mrs. Manigauri Narmadashanker Pandya, a social worker living among the Bhils of Anklesvar has been observing a fast to indicate her protest against the abrupt opening of a liquor shop close to an aided Bhil school and also to her house. She has been fasting since Thursday last.

Last year, the inhabitants of the locality protested against the location of a liquor shop close to their quarters. But the protest, the people feel, has gone in vain. The Collector of Broach and other officers have been informed of the feeling in the matter.

Mrs. Manigauri, though observing the fast, has been carrying on her work.—Free Press.

TRANSFER OF COMPENSATION

LORDS PASS SECOND READING OF BILL

LONDON, June 27.

The House of Lords passed, to-day, the second reading of the workmens' Compensation and the Transfer of Funds Bill under which compensation awarded to beneficiaries in one part of the Empire can be transfered to the country in which the beneficiaries reside. The bill arose out of the Imperial Conference resolution last year.—Reuter's Special.

"AN EQUITABLE AND JUST SOLUTION"

(Continued from previous page.)

obvious that any interference by the Government in her internal affairs was sure to react on all the native princes and might not be very helpful in maintaing friendly relations between the Indian Princes and the Government of India. Moreover, the Mussalmans of India would strongly resent any interference, as Hyderabad was one of the few Moslem states in this country. The State had been supporting almost all the Moslem educational institutions as also the men of learning, and piety and any such interference would deeply wound the Moslem feeling throughout India. As to the rumour that the Nizam had been deprived of many of his prerogatives, Hakim Ajmalkhan said that to the best of his knowledge the greater part of these reports was unfounded. But that considerable interference in the internal affairs of the state had been made seemed certain. He felt sure, it would be universally resented. It should be considered impolitic from the point if view of the Government of India themselves. The native states' sense of friendship and confidence in the Government of India was their most valuable asset. The way the Indian princes stood by Great Britain during the Great war was still fresh in everyone's memory. The changed attitude of the Government of India towards the Indian States as shown by the events of last three years could not but be regarded as a temporary mistaken policy and was found from the very nature of the case to be soon changed.—A.P.

BOXING IN LONDON

LONDON, June 27.

In a 15-round boxing contest at Blackfairs Ring, London, for the residential European heavyweight championship, Phil Scott (Britain) beat Pierre Charles (Belgium) on points.—Reutor's Special.

Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. H. S. Adair, Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. H. R. Goodman, Mr. P. A. O. Northey and Miss Baker lunched at Government House Ganeshkhind on Sunday the 26th June.

"MYSTERIOUS" DEBIT ENTRY

MR. NARIMAN ALLEGES SECRET COMMISSION

PAYMENT OF CONTRACTOR'S "BOGUS CLAIM"

When the Harvey-Nariman case again came up for hearing on Tuesday morning, Mr. Abdul Hamid was further cross-examined by Mr. Nariman.

Mr. Nariman: You said yesterday that you had made a report as regards the work of B. C. C. Did you make only one report?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

HOW PAYMENTS WERE MADE.

Mr. Nariman then asked questions as to how payments were made to various contractors.

Mr. Nariman: Without the signature of Assistant Engineer on the statebent of measurements, the bills cannot be paid?

Mr. Hamid: Sometimes the E. E. may sign the bills.

Mr. Nariman: But E. E. would not sign unless he consults A.. E. who is directly connected with the work?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: The officer immediately connected with the wolk is A. E.?

Mr. Hamid: Yes and the superviser.

Mr. Nariman: Whenever he finds any defect in the work, he makes a report to the E. E.?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: And you transmit that report with your signature to E. E.—

Mr. Hamid: Not always. It depends upon the importance of the matter.

Mr. Nariman: All disputes about payments. Were referred to S. E.?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Then S. E. has the final voice in settling the disputes?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

SUBJECT TO APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Nariman: Can any subordinate make appeal against his superior officer?

Mr. Hamid: I did not make any

Mr. Nariman: When there was any dispute between you and a contractor, that used to be referred to S. E.?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: In whose favour the disputes were decided by S. E.?

Mr. Hamid: That depended on the merits of the dispute.

Mr. Nariman: As regards disputes with B.C.C., the S. E. differed from you in many cases?

Mr. Hamid: I cannot say that

DOCUMENT IN QUESTION.

Mr. Nariman:: Will you kindly produce the document of which I have given you the notice yesterday?

Mr. Hamid: Yes, I have already told you the substance of it.

The document in question was a letter addressed by Mr. T. Harvey to the witness. It was shown to the Magistrate in order to ascertain its relevancy and admistrility into the case.

Mr. Nariman: What is the date of that letter?

Mr. Hamid: Must be some time in the end of March.

Mr. Nariman then read to the witness the relevant portion of that letter Mr. Harvey had "inter alia" stated in his letter that he had been looking up for papers about reinforcements and he could not understand why so many 5/8 inches by 19 feet bars had been included in Mr. Hamid's list unless they had been ordered for the construction of piles.

Mr. Nariman: What are papers about reinforcements?

Mr. Hamid: I don't know it.

Mr. Nariman: Why did you write to Mr. Harvey to look up for papers?

Mr. Hamid: What papers did you mean? All the papers that would throw light on the subject.

Mr. Nariman: The first paper that would throw light is the detailed plan?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: What did you understand by this letter?

Mr. Hamid: That there was doubt in Mr. Harvey's mind.

Mr. Nariman: Do you know that the plan for piles where 5/8 inches by 19 feet bars were used, has not been produced before the Court?

Mr. Hamid: No, it has not been.

Mr. Nariman: That is the only plan which is not produced?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: According to this letter the altered theory of the prosecution cannot be maintained.

Mr. Hamid: No answer.

Mr. Nariman then explained to the witness what that altered theory was. The complainant had said that 7/8 inches by 19 feet bars were long in use for piles and the inclusion of 5/8 by 19 feet bars in Mr. Hamid's indent was a mistake.

Mr. Nariman (to Mr. Harvey). According to this letter Mr. Harvey's conclusion is that 5/8 inches by 19 feet bars in your list cannot be? or anything else but for piles. I cannot say that Mr. Harvey could not make up his mind and therefore he postponed the decision. That is what I understand by that letter. Mr. Nariman: When you came to Bombay a day earlier according to this letter, had you any talks with Mr. Harvey on the matter?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Were you then satisfied with Mr. Harvey's statement?—Not quite. I had still my doubts.

Mr. Nariman:—But now you are completely satisfied that 5/8 by 19 feet bars were the correct size bars for piles and they were correctly ordered?—Yes.

NEW THEORY CONTRADICTORY.

Mr. Nariman: The new theory as you have read and heard is then exactly contradictory to this letter?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman:—Have you got the certificate given to you by Mr. Harvey?—Yes, but it is not with me just now.

Mr. Nariman: In several instances you made report not recommending payments to B. C. C. but in spite of that payments were made?—Yes in some cases.

Mr. Nariman: Had you to forward those reports to S. E. in course of your duty?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman asked those reports to be produced before the Court.

Mr. Vehinkar questioned their relevancy.

Mr. Harvey said that to his knowledge there was only one report.

Mr. Nariman: (To Mr. Hamid). Did you make any report about surplus materials of B. C. C., left over after construction?—I don't remember.

TELL THE TRUTH.

Mr. Nariman: Why are you uncomfortable? Tell the truth and there is no cause for fear.

Mr. Nariman: Is it not a fact that B. C. C. were paid more than others for "Nhanis"?—Yes, they were.

Mr. Nariman:—Is it not a fact that rates of other contractors had to be revised because B. C. C. were paid more?—Yes, in some cases.

Mr. Nariman: That revision was based on grounds of equity?—He discussed merits of claims and decided.

Mr. Nariman: Are rates revised after agreements are executed?—They were revised in some cases.

Mr. Nariman: Rates for sanitary fittings were higher for B. C. C. than for other contractors?—Yes.

BOGUS CLAIM.

Mr. Nariman: Do you know that F. C. C. put forward a bogus claim?

Mr. Hamid: I don't know that.

Mr. Nariman: They said that they had used mild steel bars in certain walls and they claimed money for those bars?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: That was extra item?

Mr. Hamid: Yes. They had used vertical bars against columns.

Mr. Nariman: Whenever a contractor does extra work, he must obtain sanction for it?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Was Government sanction necessary?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

SPECIAL FAVOURS.

Mr. Nariman: Do you agree that Mr. Harvey was on very friendly terms with Major Parcello, Mr. Owen and others?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: They were his contractors?

Mr. Hamid: I cannot say that. I am nobody to say that.

Mr. Nariman: Mr. Harvey showed special favours to these contractors?

Mr. Hamid: Yes, because Mr. Harvey is a very kind officer.

Mr. Nariman: Were all those favours a result of his kindness?

Mr. Hamid: I cannot say that.

A MINOR CONTRACTOR.

Mr. Nariman: You know Gaya and Co.?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Do you know Mr. D. R. Vaidya?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: He was an officer holding high position in your deapartment?

Mr. Hamid: Yes, he was Deputy Secretary to Government Development Department?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: You know he was connected with thus firm, Gaya and Co.?

Mr. Hamid: His son was a partner.

Mr. Nariman: How old was that son then when contract was given to Gaya and Co?.

Mr Hamid: He must be about 15 years of age then.

Mr. Nariman stated that Chiatuman Vaidya, the son of Mr. D. R. Vaidya, was about 13 years old at the time of the contract.

Mr. Velinkar: How can you know the exact age?

Mr. Nariman: I was not there when he was born.

GOVT. SERVANTS AND CONTRACT.

Mr. Nariman: (To Mr. Hamid) you know the rule that a Government servant cannot take Government contracts?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: That rule will be strictly observed in the case of a Government servant of the same department?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: When the tender of Gaya was accepted, Mr. Vaidya was an officer of development department on leave?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Did he also visit works sometimes?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Did you see him with Mr. Harvey on the works?

Mr. Hamid: Yes, some times.

Mr. Nariman: When he was coming to see the works, was any assurance given to him that he would get some contract?

Mr. Hamid: I don't know that.

MR. VELINKAR OBJECTS.

Mr. Velinkar: I object to this cross examination. The fact is that Mr. Vaidya reverted to Revenue Department after his leave terminated.

Mr. Nariman: That is still more important. I want to prove the association of Mr. Harvey with Gaya and Co. through Mr. Vaidya.

Mr. Nariman: Mr. Vaidya acted as an Engineer to Gaya and Co?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: You have stated that S. E. visited works twice a week?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Did he see there Mr. Vaidya and Mr. Gaya in connection with the work?

Mr. Hamid: He might have seen. I don't remember.

Mr. Nariman: Don't you know that on several occasions you and Mr. Harvey discussed with Mr. Vaidya?

Mr. Hahim: We might have sometimes.

Mr. Nariman: Mr. Gazdar was Assistant Engineer looking after these works?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

The witness was then shown several slips written by Mr Gazdar to Gaya and Co.

Mr Nariman: Are these slips connection with Gaya's work?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Velinkar: How are they relevant?

Mr. Nariman: I wanted the witness to read them so that his counsel should understand their relevancy. These slips clearly connect Mr. D. R. Vaidya, the officer of the department, with Gaya and Co.

Mr. Velinkar again objected on the grounds that endorsements had to be proved.

AFTER-LUNCH PROCEEDINGS.

When the cross-examination was resumed after lunch recess, the witness was shown a report written by S. E. to E. E.

Mr. Nariman: Do you remember that Mr. Vaidya, Mr. Harvey and yourself had a conference on that report?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Mr. Vaidya suggested some counter proposals modifying the original demands made in that report?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: He persuaded the S. E. to accept that modification?

Mr. Hamid: He discussed the matter and came to some agreement.

Mr. Nariman: Were original demands modified?

Mr Hamid: I don't remember.

Mr. Nariman: Similarly with regard to Gazdar's notes whenever difficulties were raised Mr. Vaidya had conferences with S. E. and sometimes original requirements were modified?

Mr. Hamid: In some cases.

Mr. Nariman: Mr. Vaidya represented Gaya and Co. in Conferences with S. E?.

Mr. Hamid: Sometimes only. Ordinarily Gaya used to attend himself.

Mr. Nariman: In cases of difficulty Mr. Vaidya interfered?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

DISPUTE ABOUT FINAL BILL

Mr. Nariman: Do ou know that there was a dispute about the last bill of Gaya and Co?

Mr Hamid: I know there were some claims put forward by Gaya.

Mr. Nariman: You supported some claims and rejected others?

Mr. Hamid: Yes, I believe so.

Shown the file the witness stated that the original claims of Gaya amounted to Rs. 3,43,000. He had recommended some claims but the total was not worked out He had submitted his recommendation to S. E for his consideration.

Mr. Nariman: But what was your approximate recommendation?

Mr. Hamid: Nearly two lakhs.

CONFERENCE TO SETTLE CLAIM.

The witness then admitted that Mr. Gaya, the S.E., the A.E. and himself met in a Conference to consider the claims of Gaya and Co. The exact figure was not worked out. However, several of the claims were provisionally admitted. The amount of the claims allowed, was nearly Rs. 1,20,000. That amount was not paid but it was further reduced to Rs. 35,000. That amount was not accepted by Mr. Gaya who consequently filed a suit. He further admitted that it was the first dispute between Gaya and the department. He could not explain the difference between provisonl amount and the actual amount.

Mr. Velinkar supplied the dates on which Mr. D. R. Vaidya joined and left the department.

SECRET COMMISSION.

Mr. Nariman: (To Mr. Hamid) Was there any secret understanding between contractors and engineers?

Mr. Hamid: Not to my knowledge.

Mr Nariman: Who were the Engineers concerned with Gaya's works.

Mr. Hamid: Mr. Harvey as S. E., myself as E. E., Mr. Gazdar as A. E., Sub-Engineer and the Supervisor.

Mr. Nariman: Do you know that each time the bills were paid to contractors payments were made to engineers as secret commission?

Mr. Hamid: So for as I am concerned it is not true. I cannot speak for others.

PARCHUTAN KHATA.

The witness was then shown the bills of Gaya and Co.

Mr Nariman: Is there a bill for Rs. 12,799-9?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: On what date?

Mr. Hamid: 29th of March 1923.

Mr. Nariman: Now on the same day there is a mysterious debit item of Rs. 1,600. Can you work out the percentage of this sum to the total sum of the bill?

The Court then presented the spectacle of a class room wherein so many students were seen at their wits' end to solve a mathematical problem.

Mr Nariman: If 12 1|2 per cent. secret commission was allowed, then on Rs. 12,799|9, the sum of commission would be Rs. 1,600?

Mr. Velinkar: It comes to 2 annas less.

Mr. Nariman: That is allowed as grace.

Mr. Nariman: Don't you think that the arrangement was that at the time of giving contract, rates were so arranged as to assure a margin of 25 per cent. profit, 12 1|2 per cent. to contractors and 12 1|2 per cent to Engineers?

Mr. Hamid: I don't know that.

Mr. Nariman: Cannot you see that a certain percentage of profit was allowed to Engineers on every bill?

Mr. Hamid: I cannot say that.

The case was then adjourned to Thursday.

ALLEGED THREAT TO DETENUS?

"SEGREGATION TO BE ENFORCED."

"PRIVILEGES TO BE WITHDRAWN"

CALCUTTA, June 28.

In a letter published in "Forward" it is alleged that detenues in Hazaribagh Jail are threatened by the authorities with segregation if they do not comply wtih all the rules enforced for their behaviour in custody.

They are also informed that their privileges will be withdrawn and they will not be allowed to communicate with anybody outside and not given any writing materials or newspapers or magazines to read —Free Press.

BRIXTON DIVISION BYE-ELECTION

A CONSERVATIVE SUCCESS

LONDON, June 27.

The following is the result of bye-election in Brixton Division of Lambeth caused by the elevation to the peerage of Sir Davison Dalziel N. Colman (Conservative) 10358, J. Adams (Labour) 6032, F. J. Laverack (Liberal) 5134.—Reuter.

MISS. BETTY NUTHALL

TO TURN PROFESSIONAL?

"OFFER OF ABOUT £ 20,000".

LONDON, June 27.

Mrs. Nuthall interviewed by Reuter at Wimbledon said: "Mr. Cochran last week, made me a large offer for my daughter, Miss Betty to turn professional which I refused. Mr. Cochran called this morning at my home and greatly increas the offer. I asked for two days to consder the offer."

It is unofficially reported that the inreased offer is in the vicinity of £20,000. Reuter's Special.

MINING AND ENGINEERING COLLEGE IN RANGOON.

VICEROY THANKS THE DONORS

RANGOON, June 28.

The following letter from His Excellency the Viceroy has been addressed to Sir John Cargill, Bart, Chairman of the Burmah Oil Company Limited:—

Viceregal Lodge,
Simla, June 15th 1927.

"Dear Sir John,—I have heard from Sir Harcourt Butler of the very generous donation which you have offered on behalf of the Burma Oil Company for the erection of a Mining and Engineering College in connection with the Rangoon University. I should like to express to you and to your Board my deep appreciation of the generosity and farsightedness which has prompted you to make this handsome contribution for such an admirable object. I feel sure that the opportunities for technical education which this college will give, will prove of inestimable value to the people of Burma.

I am, etc.,
(Sd). IRWIN.

FLAG BILL

SENATE PASSES THIRD READING

DESIGN UNACCEPTABLE TO GOVERNMENT

LONDON, June 27.

Capetown. The Senate passed to-day the third reading of the Flag Bill after adopting, by 17 votes to 12, an amendment proposing substitution for the Government's flag design, another design consisting of Union Jack, the old Free State silver stars on a blue field representing the provinces divided into four by a silver cross.

General Hertzog has intimated that the proposed design will not be acceptable to Government since such a flag will be merely a British ensign. Therefore, it appears inevitable that the Assembly will reject the Senate's amendment. This means that the Bill will have to be passed again by both Houses, probably in a special session in November, after which, if the Senate persists in its present attitude, a joint sitting of both Houses will have to be held before the bill is finally passed.—Reuter.

DEMAND FOR INDIAN MAJORITY

(Continued from page 7.)

bureaucratic Government is not entirely unamenable to public opinion. But, by their currency and economic policy, the latest instance of which is the summary rejection of the modest recommendations of the textile tariff board, the Government have added to the ranks of those who are thoroughly discontented and whom it is popular for the bureaucrat to call the agitators, the commercial and industrial community whom Mr. Mody as Chairman of the Bombay Millowners rightly characterised as a bulwark of constitutional Government."

ALIENATING PUBLIC OPINION.

Now in the constitution of the Statutory Commission, Government have one golden opportunity of proving their responsiveness to public opinion. Nothing can be easier than for the Viceroy to consult informally leaders of parties in the central legislature in which happily the Congress is represented and act in concert with them. This would ensure favourable atmosphere in which the Commission can do its work. Instead, a crude attempt is made to prepare the country for the preposterous proposal of either a Commission without any Indian personnel or with Indian assessors, through press propaganda. I am clear in my mind that any commission on which popular schools of thought are not adequately represented will meet with boycott at the hands of all important schools of thought. There would always be a small section which may be willing to be made tool of by the bureaucracy and which may lead evidence before the Royal Commission, but that would deceive nobody. I am also confident that after acceptance by the All-India Congress Committee of the Delhi Muslim proposals there would be joint action between the Congress and the Muslim League in this matter. In this connection mention may be made of how very nearly all good work done by the South African Round Table Conference stood to be wrecked in the Assembly by reason of omission of the Viceroy or the Government of India to consult informally leaders of Indian opinion before giving their approval for ratification of the terms of the settlement. Government took stand on technical rights which they possessed. Larger considerations prevented the Assembly from taking a hostile attitude to the settlement but it cannot have escaped public notice that though Government allotted a special day for it and the Council of State waxed eloquent over the achievement of the Conference, the Assembly refrained from discussing the settlement, thereby withholding its approval which it would have certainly given if only least consideration had been shown to the right of leaders of Indian opinion to be consulted on the settlement before ratification in view of the unstinted support they gave to Government through the darkest periods of the question. I mention this to show how a lack of sympathetic imagination on the part of those in power makke them greater enemies of orderly progress when the most avowed protagonists of revolutionary action. It is not even now too late for Government to mend matters unless in consciousness of their strength and knowledge of our disorganised public life they propose to ride roughshod over Indian opinion. Only they must know that they may be over-reaching themselves.—Free Press.

EXCLUSION OF INDIANS. A SURPRISE.

STATESMAN SUGGESTS NAME OF PT. MOTILALJI

CALCUTTA, June 28.

In the course of a leader entitled "Composing the Commission" the "Statesman" referring to the idea of a commission composed entirely of men without Indian experience says: "Why ignorance of India should be exalted into a qualification for settling the future of our Eastern Empire, long famed as the land of mystery, which does not yield its secrets easily, it is difficult to see". The paper adds:—"We should have thought that it was elementary wisdom to invite Pandit Motilal Nehru the titular leader of the Opposition to sit upon the Commission. If he were asked and were to refuse, he would incur a tremendous responsibility and would put himself out of court for all future criticism of the inadequacy of the Constitution".—A. P.

THRILLING SQUASH RACKETS

PRINCE OF WALES BEATEN

The Bristol correspondent of "The Westminster Gazette" writes:—

The Prince of Wales received a severe trouncing at his favourite game—squash rackets—at Clifton College to-day.

In the heat of a real West of England summer afternoon, he opened the school's new rackets courts with what must have been the six stiffest games he had ever played.

It was the Prince who suggested the game, and his opponent was a sixth form boy of 18, J. H. Walters, the School Champion and first string of the rackets pair who reached the semi-final in Public Schools Championship at Queen's Club this year.

A THRILLING FIGHT.

As game succeeded game, with scholars, masters, and visitors looking on, the play waxed hot and fast, the Prince putting up a thrilling fight against a longer and more expert reach than his own.

The court rang with his exclamations whenever he was unlucky enough to miss. "I can't focus; there's something wrong with the old eyes to-day," he exclaimed at one juncture, and at another, "I can't tell you all the things I'd like to say."

At the end of 50 furious minutes he had a score of 5 games to 1 against.

He emerged with a smile and a tousled head from which the perspiration poured. "Thanks so much. It was awfully good of you," he said to his victor. "It was awfully good of you, sir," responded Walters.

PREPARATIONS FOR NEXT CONGRESS

CHAIRMAN OF RECEPTION COMMITTEE ELECTED.

MADRAS, June 27.

At a meeting of the Congress Reception Committee held to-night Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar presiding, Mr. C. K. Muthuranga Mudaliar, M.L.C. who has been defending the Madras Swarajist action against the attacks of Messrs. Horniman and Prakasam was elected as Chairman of the Reception Committee. Provisionally Messrs. Pashyam, Paktavatsalu Mudaliar, Govindaraja Mudaliar, and Burra Satyanarayana were appointed as Secretaries. The meeting also elected various Committees for propaganda and collection work throughout the Presidency. Donations were announced at the meeting.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar has recovered from his recent illness and is proceeding to Chettynad for the collection of funds for collection of funds for the next Congress.—A. P.

CHARITABLE DENTAL HOSPITAL.

OPENING CEREMONY AT BROACH.

Dr. Chandulal Desai, a leading non-co-operating worker of Gujarat is running a dental dispensary on mission lines since April 1916. Many patients from all ovts Gujerat and Kathiawar are taking advantage of it. The dispensary is now removed to a pucca building in the Seva Ashram which was started about a couple of years ago by some prominent selfless workers of the City. The Ashram is running a residential school under the direct supervision of Mr. Chhotalal B. Purani and the hospital is opened as a part of the Ashram activities. The idea of the workers is to run the hospital on mission lines. The opening ceremony of the Hospital was performed in a specially erected pandal by Swamiji Shri Hansdeoji Avachut on the 12th inst. in the presence of a large number of visitors.

SERVICE, THE IDEAL.

Dr. Chandulal briefly narrated the history of the Ashram and added that pure service was its ideal. He said that more monies were spent than collected but he had full faith that God would see to the liabilities. He declared, "I have full hopes that the institution will flourish and would go on even after this body passes away. No idea of any personal gain has been the motive force in starting the institution—not even salvation—the ideal being service for the sake of service only." He further announced that a department for treating eye diseases is under contemplation and will be soon opened as soon as necessary arrangements are made. In the end after thanking Mr. H. V. Desaiji Sardar K.B. Adarji M.Dalal and Mr. Dhirajlal P. Desai for renting their lands to the Ashram and after making a feeling to the selfless and loving help rendered by Mr. Dinkerrao N. Desai to the Ashram in various directions.

The Swami made neat little speech in declaring the hospital open.

BUDDHA ANNIVERSARY IN NEW YORK.

LINKING WEST WITH THE EAST.

RELIGION OF AHIMSA.

(BY K. REZMIE.)

NEW YORK, May 20.

Since I wrote you last many events of universal interest have taken place. But from the standpoint of the readers of the "Bombay hronicle," the most important one was a large gathering of men and women of many nationalities of the East and the West in New York. On the evening of Monday May sixteenth, over 300 person's representing a dozen countries in both hemispheres gathered together at the Ceylon-India Inn, New York to celebrate the birthday of Buddha. The Maha Bodhi Society of America—as its name indicates, an association of people either Buddhists by faith or admirers of the teachings of the great eastern sage—had arranged to hold the dinner on as liberal and wide a basis as the basic teachings it represents. Neither national, nor racial, nor religious distinction was made by Mr. K. Y. Kira—the sponsor of the celebration—in inviting people or in according them the fullest hospitality and welcome. Followers of eight distinct faiths were present at the dinner and contributed their appreciation of the principles enunciated by Buddha. Buddhist, Confucionist, Zoroastrian, Christian, Jew, Hindu, Mohammedan and Bahai, all were one in recognizing the sublimity and universality and greatness of Buddha's teachings. Not only did they all recognize the abstract merit of those teachings but they insisted that most of the ills of our day could be cured by adopting Buddhism as our guiding ethics. Wars, Imperialism, aggression and immorality, Buddhism they believed, was a sinecure for most of these afflictions of mankind. Such scholars of this Eastern faith as Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy, Mr. Chatterji, formerly of the Archeological department of Kashmir, Professor William R. Shepherd of Columbia University New York and Claude Bragdon took turns in masterful exposition and interpretation of Buddha's philosophy and religion. And each one of them by their labors served has the cause of humanity and spiritualism.

BUDDHIST NIRVANA.

Dr. Coomaraswamy, who is internationally recognized as one of the foremost authorities on Eastern culture and Buddhism held the entire audience spellbound as he explained the Origin of the mind of Buddha—Nirvana of the first Buddhist—and, the meaning of his experience and precepts. With scholarship and profundity he described the contemporary spiritual and moral conditions in different parts of the world in which Buddha's discovery of a way of life played so great a part. Dr Coomaraswamy, besides being a Buddhist Scholar, is also by far the greatest exponent of Middle and Far Eastern Civilization and Art. He is the curator of the Eastern section of the Museum of Art, Boston. His address on this occasion was also a learned discourse on the Art of India and the Far East before and after Buddhism, and induced in the audience a deep reverence for and faith in Buddhist principles and a conviction that Buddhism could not have found a better spokesman on this occasion than Dr. Coomaraswamy, who had travelled for 12 hours to be present at the celebration.

CHINESE REPRESENTATIVES.

The organizers of this meeting had taken a wise step in making the Birthday celebration an occasion for demonstration of the solidarity which exists between the peoples of the country which produced Buddha and the countries where he is enthusiastically followed upto this day. The friendship of China and India was exemplified by the presence of the Hon. Ziang-Ling Chang, Chinese Consul-General, as the guest of honor. Mr. Chang, who has excellent knowledge of English and has in recent months often addressed vast American audiences on the Chinese affairs gave a very good account of himself in a short but appropriate speech, punctuated by genial and humorous remarks which the audience thoroughly enjoyed. Mr. Chang said:

The mere mention of the names of the great teachers of China and India should create an atmosphere of peace. For neither Buddha nor Confucius ever taught conquest by force. While the claim may be asserted that all religious founders had taught peace and universal love, the fact remains that only the followers of Buddhism and Confucianism are free absolutely from the stain of bloodshed in the campaigns for the propagation of these faiths. It is a striking fact worthy of note that political penetration never followed the footsteps of Buddhist and Confucian followers.

Buddha fundamentally is a pacifist. Since his teaching is founded upon the basic doctrine of pity, resignation, self-abnegation and Universal love, even at the expense of self, I consider his religion the purest and noblest of all faiths

Buddha gives the strongest challenge to the Western civilization which is founded primarily upon the doctrine of "survival of the fittest." In the world of politics, Buddhism has been defeated, for with the exception of Japan, all Buddhist countries in Asia are to-day in a state of dissatisfaction. Yet, the spiritual supremacy of Buddhism still is in tact and it will never be destroyed.

China, Japan, India, Siam and all other countries of Asia are bound together by a common link in the form of Buddhism. Buddhism thoroughly permeates our civilization. In our literature, philosophy, art, architecture, social customs, national laws, political systems and in our every day life, the influence of Buddhism is everywhere noticeable. May not these peoples of the Orient, bound together by the link of Buddhism, meet on the common ground of Universal brotherhood and love for all mankind, with the peoples of the Occident bound together by the common link of Christianity? Peace of the world and the future of mankind depends not on the predominance of the one over the other, but upon the co-operation of all.

On this occasion of the anniversary of the birthday of Buddha, it may not be a bad idea to suggest the calling of an International conference of all religious faiths to consider ways and means of strengthening the principle of universal brotherhood. Our Government meet in the League of Nations, and in the World Court, our parliaments met in the Inter-Parliamentary Congresses and our educationalists meet in the World Educational Federation. Why should not our religious leaders do likewise?

Mr. Chang closed with a word emphasising the similarity of human feelings and beliefs between the people of Asia and America. He told the story of how an American Evangelical bishop once asked a Chinaman when the latter's forefathers came out to eat the food he so lovingly and hopefully placed as an offering at their resting places, to which Mr. Chang's fellow country rather simply replied that his forefathers customary hour was the same at which the questioner's ancestors came out to smell the flowers placed on their graves. The end of Mr. Chang's speech was followed by exuberant applause from the audience and a very significant remark by the toastmaster Dr. Charles Fleischer "And we were brought up to believe that the Chinese had no sense of humour."

Not alone was China represented in this fashion, but our most advanced neighbour, Japan, had also sent a diplomatic official to partake in the proceedings. The Hon. K. Nahiyama, of the Consulate-General of Japan, himself a Buddhist, then delivered an interesting address.

Among other speakers, notable was Mr. Syud Hossain, Editor, "The New Orient," who paid fulsome tributes first to the distinguished and able speakers of the evening and then to Buddha. He also entered at length his earnest plea for the cultivation and promotion of the spirit of brotherhood of all mankind irrespective of artificial lines of division of the inhabitants of the earth. Mr. B. K. Roy, a journalist resident in America for many years past spoke last and thanked on behalf of the conveners of the Dinner, those who had come to honour a World teacher.

AN EDIFYING SPECTACLE.

The audience was composed mainly of intellectual people with an international outlook and universal sympathies. Consuls General of Persia and Egypt were also present. The meeting was an edifying spectacle for eyes accustomed to seeing Orient and her culture being relegated to back porches. It was a promise that some day the East will come into her own in the West.

NEW UNITARY UNIVERSITY AT BARODA

COMMISSIONS RECOMMENDATION

BARODA, June 27.

The Baroda University Commission has completed its work and its report is expected to be published shortly. It is reliably understood that in view of the all-round progress of the State in education the Commission has unanimously recommended the establishment of a new Unitary University at Baroda.

The Sampatrao Committee is also stated to have made its report recommending raising of the marriageable age of girls to 14.—A. P.

NAVAL CONFERENCE

VERY SATISFACTORY PROGRESS

LONDON, June 27.

Geneva.—The Technical Committee of the Conference held a three hour discussion after which the American delegates said that things were going well, and discussion was most friendly an official communique says that a very satisfactory progress has been made. The important question of deciding particular types of vessels of small combatant value to be excluded from limitation will be agreed by the conference. The proceedings showed that there is a marked desire among delegations to meet each others views.—Reuter.

DEATH OF A PHILNATHROPIST

IRREPARABLE LOSS TO JAINS

MEHSANA, June 25.

Sheth Venichand Soorchand, who breathed his last on the evening of the 23rd June, 1927 at Mehsana, was born in Samvat year 1914. After taking a little vernacular education, he devoted himself to the study of religious scriptures. Though married at a very young age of about 15 or 16 he was not so much attached to worldly pleasures. His business was to deal in cotton, rapeseed and castorseed, etc. He respected religion as the first and highest of all things in the world. He was the first man to take part in getting an Upashraya erected in Mehsana, opening an institution for helping the Jain people, in observing Vardhman Tapo, Ambils, helping poor people of Mehsana by feeding and clothing them, and thus save them from starvation in the famine of S.Y. 1956, getting repairs done at Palitana and Girnar by spending 3 lakhs of rupees inducing Sheth Virchand Dipchand and Goculbhai Mulchand to contribute about Rs. 25,000 towards facilitating the work of Benares Jain Religious College, and also started a great Jain religious college at Mehsana for coaching up Jain religious teachers, which has been of 30 years' standing at present. Over and over these, he has done many religious and benevolent actions as a result of which the great Acharya Shri Budhisagarji as dedicated to him a book called "Kanya Vikraya Nishedh."

Needless to say that by his death the Jain community has sustained a loss which is irreparable.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (JUNE 29TH)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF THE ZODIAC: CANCER.

If to-day is your birthday, learn this good news that your are almost a paragon of virtue and straightforwardness. At the altar of straightforwardness you will sacrifice your best interests, which, at times will leave you nothing in this "sera-e-sen-panee", that is, this ephemeral caravanserai of the world, except a broad clear sky above (just as we now experience in Bombay when Meghraj has fled away, probably to better and more upright lands) and hard dry-as-dust earth below. The only valuable treasures left in this world will be the nest of your happy family with a dozen of young birds and fledgelings. Only your cheerful disposition will keep up your spirits (though the bottled spirits which regaled your friends in the days of your prosperity will be forgotten by them but not by you, and you will then realise the vagaries of this world.) In times of adversity your short-sighted friends, looking to the annual gift of a "calendar" in your family will advise you to study the works of Dr. Mary Stopes, with a view to practising the wretched birth control. You will quietly, serenely say: "It is not I who have to be anxious for their rearing. He that has made them will guide", reminding them of the great philosopher who said: "I have not made the world and He that has it will guide.", the same quotation that was used more than once by the late lamented Sir Leo, and as it to flaunt the foolish fad in the flunkey's face you will be rewarded by your ever obedient wife with more chubby faces just when you are least able (cantankerously) to feed them even once a day and semi-semi clothe them. But your serenity will be unruffled. Generally you are frank and outspoken. Your life, in short, is full of 75 per cent. of comedies and 25 per cent of tragedies, or what are called serio-comic tragedies, thousands of which we see or read of every day in India in socio-politico-economic fields. You have a strong physique and a loving likeable personality, rosy-cheeked and comely-featured which fascinate the fair sex wherever you go, who will hover round you like bees round flowers or moths round light. In fact, you are the "beau ideal" of the Reclamation, if in Bombay, or in the Bois de Boulogne and Champs Elysees of Paris, or at the Riviera.

ASSAULT ON POLICE INSPECTOR

LAHORE, June 27.

One Mr. Parker and Miss Parker have been hauled up before the First Class Magistrate, Lahore, for alleged assault on Mr. Digney, Inspector of Police.

It is alleged that while Mr. Digney was expostulating with Miss Parker at her place for her issuing alleged false cheque which had been sent to the police for investigation, Mr. Parker came on the scene and hit the police inspector on the nose. Mr. Digney fell down senseless.—Free Press

MR V. A. DESAI

CHARGED WITH FORGERY AND CHEATING

SEQUEL TO ALL-INDIA INSURANCE CO. AFFAIRS

Mr S. B. Billimoria, liquidator of the All-India United Insurance Co., Ltd. now in liquidation, appeared with Mr. S. G. Velinker, Bar-at-Law, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, on Tuesday and lodged information against Mr. Vaikuntrai Amblal Desai, Director of the defunct company charging him with forgery, cheating and using as genuine a forged document.

Mr. Billimoria in his information stated that the Secretaries of the All-India United Insurance Co. at all material times were Messrs. N. M. Shirazee and Co. of which the accused was a shareholder. The accused was also one of the Directors and as a member of the firm of the Secretaries managed the affairs of the said company. The original authorised share capital of the company consisted of Rs. 50 lacs divided into 50,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. Of these 25,000 shares were issued and subscribed Rs. 20 being paid upon each share. By an order of the Judge, dated April 10, 1920, the share capital was reduced to Rs. 50 lacs divided into one lac shares of Rs. 50 each and Rs. 10 only instead of Rs. 20 being considered paid up. The judge's order also authorised the company to accept the surrender for cancellation of 5,000 shares for a certain consideration which was duly carried out by a resolution of the company. The shareholders of the company were thereafter requested to return their old share certificates and take the new certificates consequent to the alteration in the share capital. Some shareholders who did so, received new certificates. The company went into liquidation on June 27, 1924 and the share ledgers of the company showed the accused as the holder of 1,375 old shares.

TWO DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Before August 1925 and September 1926, the liquidators declared two dividends of Rs. 5 and Rs. 1-8, respectively per share on which Rs. 10 were paid up. In November 1925, Mr. L. R. Tairsee as the constituted attorney of the accused received payment of the dividend of Rs. 5 per share on the presentation of new certificates purporting to represent 2,700 old shares. In October 1926, the same person received the second dividend of Rs. 1-8 per share on the 2,700 old shares. On February 23, 1927, the accused personally received the dividends on 76 new certificates representing 76 old shares. When the accused presented 149 share certificates for recovery of dividends no payment was made as he was found in possession of 2,916 shares.

"IRREGULARITY IN MAINTAINING LEDGERS."

Owing to the irregular manner in which the accused who was in charge of the share ledgers, is alleged to have maintained the ledgers, it was not possible for the liquidators to detect the alleged fraud then. It has since been ascertained that out of the 2,916 shares only 1,375 were genuine and stood in the name of the accused. Out of the remaining shares, some were already in the name of their shareholders, some bore duplicate numbers of the share certificates on which dividends had already been paid to Tairsee and some were without the corresponding original share number which the genuine share certificate must bear. It was further alleged that Rs. 9,106-8 on 1,491 shares had been paid in excess to the accused.

RS. 7500 PAID TO LIQUIDATORS.

After a petition to the High Court, a sum of Rs. 7500 was paid to the liquidator's attorney on behalf of the accused on June 20, 1927. On June 21, a further sum of Rs. 2,500 was paid to the liquidators, making altogether Rs. 10,000. The liquidator, however, drew the attention of the High Court, and the case being non-compoundable, took the order of the Court for prosecution of the accused.

Mr. Kanuga, Pleader, on behalf of the accused, requested the Magistrate not to issue hard process in view of the fact that Rs. 10,000 were already paid to the liquidator.

His Worship issued notice against the accused.

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MAHARASHTRA'S MIND.

MILL-OWNERS AND SWADESHI.

"Dinmitra" a Satyasamaj organ from Ahmednagar refers to a law, which prohibits child-marriage in the Indore State and states that the royal family itself is the first to flout this law, since the Prince Yeshwant Rao himself was married at an age that is illegal according to this law. The journal also points out that Sir Hukumchand's sons and daughters have also been married, while yet they were mere children.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY AND SWADESHI.

With one voice, every single journal in Maharashtra has supported the cotton mill industry, condemning the Government's attitude and action in respect of the Textile Tariff Board report. "Kesari" writes two lengthy articles and fully deals with the subject and advises the mill-owners, customers and employees to cultivate a powerful Swadeshi spirit to counteract the mischief that Government has played. "Nawa Kal" also writes a series of articles and drives home to the mill-owners the need of being self-reliant and Swadeshi in spirit and genuinely turn to their countrymen for support and not to the foreign government. It advises them to follow the example of Japanese mill-owners and industrialists and not merely care for profits. "Maharashtra" writes in a similar vein, and urges upon all seriously to take up boycott of British goods. "Kranti" expresses doubts as to the trustworthiness of the mill-owners in regard to their sticking to Swadeshi, even if they temporarily take it up as in its opinion capital knows no country, no religion, no sentiment. "Kamkari" a textile worker's organ also strongly advocates adoption of Swadeshi.

BOYCOTT ROYAL COMMISSION.

"Swarajya" of Poona, the only No-change journal of Maharashtra, strongly expresses the opinion that there should be no mere meetings of the A. I. C. C. to discuss the conduct of the Madras Swarajists or the Working Committee. The journal thinks that the prsent Congress leaders are not the persons to lead the rank and file by following the only principle of self-reliance. It advocates boycott of the coming Royal Commission on Reforms, in the same way as Egypt and Burma did, but favours the idea of holding a national convention and formulating a scheme of Swaraj, wants the nation to remain loyal to it and calls upon the Indian National Congress to proclaim that as the charter of the peoples' liberties.

BERAR LAND REVENUE BILL.

"Lokmat" of Yeotmal gives the history of the Berar Land Revenue Bill, states how it emerged from the Council to the satisfaction of the public and asks what has now happened to it. The Bill is awaiting Government of India's assent for a long time and in the meantime C. P. and Berar officials are putting into force certain revision settlements of land revenue, not caring for what the Bill was there. The journal calls upon the Hon. Mr. Tambe and Ministers Ram Rao Deshmukh and Raghavendra Rao, to explain what they, as Indian members of the C. P. Governor's Cabinet, are doing. The journal complains that they should have by this time explained what prevents the Bill from becoming law.

NAGPUR SATYAGRAHA.

"Ranagarjana" deals with the subject of Nagpur Satyagraha in a leader, stating how it originated, is carried on and why it does not receive universal acceptance. It puts up a strong defence for Gandhiji and Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel for not giving their support to it and takes the "Indian National Herald" and some Andhra leaders to task for their advocacy of the Satyagraha. The journal expresses its admiration for the courage and sincerity of Mr. Avari and concludes by saying that every lover of freedom must wish success to a movement like the Nagpur Satyagraha and even lend whatever assistance one can.

NO RETURN TO N. C. O.

"Mahratta" writes as follows, pointing out the futility of reviving the Non-co-operation movement in the right old style. It says, "Does Mr. Horniman or those who are egging him on to pose before the Indian people as a new apostle of Non-co-operation, intend to throw the country into—Mahatma Gandhi—who has again and again stated that civil disobedience and boycotts could not be carried to a successful issue unless so many conditions precedent were literally fulfilled? The chances of victory by the old N. C. O. methods were even then remote and without the masterly personality of Gandhiji with his halo of sacrifice and service, they are still more remote. It was a pose difficult enough to sustain when politician of his genius blazed the trail. At present, it is an imposible proposition and the country will not allow itself to be fooled to the top of its bent, in this fashion again!"

REVISION OF TREATIES.

"Sansthani' Swarajya" discuss the question of revision of treaties between the Indian States and the British Paramount Power, when it observes as follows. "The Paramount Power guarantees protection to the Indian rulers against foreign aggression and internal commotion. Shorn of this vital emblem of sovereignty the Indian Rulers are mere puppets in the grip of the all powerful pax-Britainier. There is no love lost between the Princes and their subjects. They no longer feel any obligation to keep them contented and happy. The natural result of this is that the Princes have become more despotic and their subjects have become more forlorn. Maladministration is rampant in many of the States. The contact with British India has entirely changed the angle of vision of these subjects. Before the forces of self-determination and democracy had manifested themselves so vividly as since the Great war the subjects of Indian States were cowed down in abject submission to the Princes. But since the War they are pulsating with new ideas and throbbing with new impulses. Resignation to inevitable fate is not their mood. They are trying to assert themselves and attempting to carve out their own destiny in the future political evolution of this country. Neither the Indian Princes nor the Paramount Power can now afford to ignore them."

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(Continued from page 6.)

some extent special), a fortnight for preparing the report, and, say, a couple of weeks to circulate the report to all parties in India. If the High Commissioner is in earnest, the data on the question should be easily available in the period outlined, though one foresees the excuse being made that no investigation can be made till October as most educational institutions are closed at present for the long vacation. It is, however, essential that the report should be available without further delay so that action may be taken before the offending rules and regulations have been so long in force as to be accepted as established customs, which are incapable of being changed.

The report when received should clearly state the actual position of affairs, giving the exact wording of the offending regulations whether of semi-private places like restaurants or public bodies like the universities, together with a definite supplementary statement as to any other rules coming into force shortly to redress the present grievances. Should the report indicate that conditions are not likely to improve without pressure from India, it is up to the local and central legislatures to move some form of retaliatory measure which will soon bring the offending cities to reason. Here too one can expect the Government official saying it is impossible to legislate against an individual town or institution situated in a friendly state 6,000 miles away.

RESTRICTIVE MEASURES.

If Government want to do something, several means must be known to them; but, to give only one method, could anything be simpler than to pass a regulation that, should conditions not improve in the towns reported by the High Commissioner as differentiating against Indians, from the next financial year, say 1st April 1928, no non-statutory Indian (for why should Indians themselves suffer?) trained or having his domicile in a town restricting the free activities of Indians shall be employed in an official capacity or even with a public body like the Port Trust, and the restriction if the legislature wish may be extended to refuse continuing the services of similar men already employed, but whose services were to be continued beyond the fifty-five years' limit. Our leaders should be careful to restrict the measure to new appointments, so as to avoid the accusation that covenants already entered into are being broken, which mistake was the supposed justification for the Lee Commission with its subsequent saddling of additional compensation for European Officers on the India revenues.

Apart from this restriction of employing men from places differentiating against Indians the High Commissioner could bring even more pressure to bear by refusing to place any further orders in these towns as the competition existing between various firms in other parts of Great Britain, apart from the Continent, would still ensure India receiving all its requirments at the best competitive rates.

Even if the two retaliatory measures briefly outlined above were to lead to some hardship and loss any right-thinking citizen of the Commonwealth of the British Empire would feel no sacrifice would be too great to redress the present series of insults offered to even its poorest citizens, owing to their colour, in certain cities and institutions of Scotland.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

(Continued from page 6.)

securities and about 3 per cent. in country and municipal bonds.

It was further mentioned at that meeting that:

"It may be well at this point to emphasize that extent to which life insurance funds are sought to be invested so as to be of the greatest benefit to the whole public. Loans for agriculture, are not only of direct benefit to the individual borrower, but are also of immeasurable benefit to the country as a whole. Loans for housing and business purposes in the cities are not only a necessity but also furnish the means by which labour may be employed and indirectly a means by which a market may be furnished for the products of the agricultural community."

These ideas are no doubt thought-provoking. India is a vast country. It is not yet fully developed. And large funds will be required for its all-sided development. Capital is said to be proverbially shy in our country. Insurance funds, therefore, will go a great way in finding the capital necessary for such developments.

HELP TO INDIAN INDUSTRY.

The total capital of Indian life insurance companies amounted at the close of 1925 to Rs. 56 lakhs. Their total assets, however, amounted to about Rs. 17 1/2 crores. This will show how useful the Indian life insurance companies are bound to be to society. Of the above assets 10 1/2 crores are invested in Government Securities; Rs. 277 lakhs are invested in Port Trust and Municipal debentures and Rs. 50 lakhs in Railway and other shares, while Rs. 69 lakhs were invested in mortgages.

If imitating the American example it is made possible for Indian insurance companies to invest in land mortgage banks (preferably through co-operative societies) the country will derive a great advantage out of them. The preferred stock of public utility companes such as railways, tramways, irrigation and navigateon should also be included amongst trust securities in order to popularise that sort of investment amongst life insurance companies.

The public at large must, therefore, be careful enough to select only Indian life insurance companies whenever they insure their lives. By so doing they will be assisting not only Indian concerns but they will also be easing the local money market and consequently assisting the industrial development of the country.

In our country no sort of State help is given to indigenous ventures which are in their infancy. They are made to compete with old, rich and well-established foreign concerns. This in itself should be an additional ground for selecting Indian insurance companies now and for ever. That will be an aid not by the State but by the nation.

SRI RAMAKRISHNA ASHRAM

A PUBLIC APPEAL.

Swami Sambuddhananda, Honarary Secretary, Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, writes:—

The public, we hope, are fully informed of the aim and aspiration of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, particularly its Bombay branch at Khar. In response to our appeal, published about a month ago in almost all the leading papers of Bombay, for funds for the construction of the Free school and the charitable dispensary Building, we are glad to announce the thankful acknowledgement of a Silent Gift of Rs. 1,450 per cheque, from an anonymous Parsee gentleman with the words. "The anonymous Parsi's contribution to school Building fund of Sri Ramakrishna Asram, Khar. 16-6-'27", on a piece of paper attached to the cheque. We do not know how to thank the anonymous Parsi gentleman sufficiently both for this as well as that act of his kindness only a few months' ago when his munificient gift of Rs. 13,200 released the Ashram from the long and heavy debt of the Development Department for ever.

It would not be out of place to say that we have as yet obtained almost three fourths of the amount estimated for the construction works of the aforesaid Buildings. We require only Rs. 1,500 more to make our object an accomplished fact. Notwithstanding the hard days which Bombay experiences at present, the large-hearted people are never found to hold back their ever helping hands for so noble a cause. May we not hope that the small balance left, would be met by the kind contributions of the generous Public in no time.

RETURN OF THE HAJIS

TRAVELLING FACILITIES SATISFACTORY.

The s.s. "Dara" carrying 1,400 pilgrims arrived in Bombay on Monday afternoon. This was the last ship that had left Bombay for Jeddah and it is the first to return with the pilgrims. The ship came under quarantine operations as a Bengali woman aged 60 years died of small pox on the way and was buried in the sea. Another Bengali Farham Dakna (50) who was suffering from small pox was removed to the Arthur Road Hospital. All the pilgrims were therefore disinfected in the shed at Wadi Bunder. The pilgrims were provided with food by Mr. Haji Bachu Ali, a member of the Haj Committee. The ship left Jeddah on the 18th instant and arrived after nine days. Some of the pilgrims narrating their experience at the Holy Place said the Haj was performed on the 9th instant when about 200,000 of the faithful took part. There was plenty of water and no sickness. The travelling facilities were satisfactory.

HARASSING PASSENGERS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—How the railway officers troubles the passengers at present by having their own rules, is well known.

I quote an instance by which it will be seen what bureaucracy is used.

A student Jetha Ladha who travelled by a Up Kalyan local from Matunga to Bori Bunder, was asked to show his season ticket. On searching his pockets he found that he had forgotten his pass at home. He promised to show the same next day and offered to pay the fare from Matunga to Bombay from where he had travelled. He had other witnesses to support that he had travelled from Matunga. The railway inspector refused to accept the fare from Matunga and demanded fare and penalty from Kalyan to Bombay Rs. 1-6-0. The student refused to pay this amount and offered his name and address whereupon he was taken to an officer sitting in the office of the Divisional Traffic Manager who also asked the student to pay the fare and penalty from Kalyan. This was refused and the name and address was given. Thereafter correspondance went on in which the Railway Company referred to rule 61 (C) of their guide, which reads as follows:—

Passengers travelling by a suburban train on the Bombay-Kalyan section, including Chember and Harbour branches, must purchase tickets before commencement of the journey and if found travelling without ticket will be charged full fares and penalty from the starting station of the train".

This rule has recently been framed by the railway company and in the correspondance it was pointed out that it being in contravention with the Railway Act was ultra-vires.

Still the railway company persisted in its demand which was refused.

The railway company whereupon prosecuted the student in the Honorary Magistrate Court at Esplanade Police Court on 22-6-27 in case No. 266/S of 1927 in which the magistrate ordered the said student to pay Rs. 0-2-6 the fare from Matunga to Bombay.

It will be seen from the above how the railway officers create hardships and give unnecessary trouble to the passengers by framing such illegal rules they like.

The student was offering the fare from Matunga from the very begining but the railway officers unnecessarily troubled the boy by prosecuting him.

The railway company had sent two letters by registered post spending annas eight.

Will the officers take any lessons from this?

I hope some public spirited gentleman will take up this matter and try his best to prevent the authorities from unnecessarily troubling the passengers by framing such rules. Yours etc

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STARVATION WAGES IN INDIA

WORKERS' PROTEST AT GENEVA

MISS BONDFIELD ON NEED OF WOMAN'S LEGISLATION

The continued general discussions of the International Labour Conference today produced interesting speeches from some of the Balkan delegates, from the Indian Workers' delegate, Mr. Giri, and from Miss Bondfield, wrote the Geneva Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" in mail week. The Government and employers' delegates from Serbia and Rumania stressed the interdependence of economic and social problems, and suggested that the International Labour Conference should also deal with economic problems. They evidently hope that the common discussion of economic difficulties will moderate the demands of the Workers' group for social reforms.

The Indian Workers' delegate, Mr. Giri, made a severe criticism of labour conditions in India. He especially complained of the sudden dismissal of workers for merely trivial faults, and of the payment of starvation wages of 14s. a month for unskilled and 30s. a month for skilled workers. Moreover, owing to racial discrimination, equal pay for equal work is unknown in India. Mr. Giri severely criticised the situation in the Native States in India, which defy the conventions and recommendations of the International Labour Conference, although the native princes come and sit as delegates at the League of Nations Assembly. Finally, Mr. Giri expressed the wish that in the future more coloured workers from the mandated territories and colonies should be present at the International Labour Conference.

NEEDS OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Miss Bondfield struck a new note in the discussions by dealing with the problems of women and children. British women, she said, feel that abstract theories about equality between the two sexes should not be allowed to shut people's eyes to the tremendous difference in the position of women and men in certain trades and to the desirability of special protective legislation in certain circumstances for women. Miss Bondfield further dealt with the alarming figures of maternal mortality and insisted on far greater care of women during pregnancy. Much of the talk about women's refusal to become mothers is due to the terrible slaughter of women during childbirth. Adequate medical care and nursing and an adequate maintenance allowance should be made the law in all civilised States.

Finally, Miss Bondfield appealed to those newly industrialised countries of the Far East and South America to take a lesson from the history of the older countries and to save themselves from a repetition of the disgraceful enslavement of little children to what are considered the needs of economic development. Miss Bondfield said that the school age should be raised throughout the world and she protested against the introduction of children into industry in times of trade depression and unemployment.

PARSI RAJKIYA SABHA.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have read the correspondence appearing in your columns under the above caption. Though I entirely disagree with the sentiments expressed by Mr. Banaji I think he is perfectly justified in describing the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha as the one man's show. It is indeed a matter of deep regret that instead of organising the Sabha on democratic lines, Brother Bharucha should assume the role of Signor Mussolini. When the Sabha was formed in the palmy days of Non-Co-operation movement it had about 150 members and now we do not know how many still cling to it as there is no sign of its yearly report since last three years. However one thing is transparent and that is the appointment of Brother Bharucha as the dictator. I do not even for a moment desire to belittle the yeomen service rendered by Brother Bharucha through his organ the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha but let me tell you frankly and freely that all these years brother Bharucha has been acting in a manner contrary to the principles of democracy.

If Brother Bharucha wants his Rajkiya Sabha to be really Parsi he must invite the Parsi youths to join it in large numbers and re-organise the Sabha on thoroughly democratic principles. If to-day the Parsis are indifferent towards the Sabha it is because Mr. Bharucha has failed to understand the mind of the Parsi youths. The Parsi youths of to-day are socially and religiously bankrupt and, therefore, it is no use dragging them in political field without first reforming them in matters social and religious. Mr. Bharucha, therefore, will be well advised to leave aside politics for a while and turn the Sabha into a social and religious body. This change will surely being a large number of supporters and sympathisers to Mr. Bharucha and then there will be no cause for complaint against Mr. Bharucha.

Will Mr. Bharucha listen to this friendly advice? Let us wait and see, Yours etc.

R. D. BALIWALA.
Hill Road, Bandra.

GOVERNMENT EXPLAINS POSITION.

ED. INSPECTOR'S WARNING SOME WHAT MISLEADING

The Director of information writes:—

As considerable misunderstanding exists in regard to a notice issued by the Educational Inspector, Southern Division, to clerks and menials of the Educational Department in the Southern Division, that it may be necessary to dispense with their services, Government desire that the position should be fully explained.

In accordance with the provisions of the Primary Education Act, the Dharwar District Local Board took over the control of primary education on 1st March 1926. As a temporary measure the services of the Government inspecting officers, clerks and menials were placed at the disposal of the Board. Under the Primary Education Act. Government have no power to force the Local Boards to take over their inspecting, clerical and menial establishments permanently.

DISPUTE BETWEEN DHARWAR BOARD AND GOVERNMENT.

A list of such officers, clerks and menials however whom Government were prepared to lend permanently to the District Local Board was communicated to the Board in June 1926. The Board was informed that, if this establishment was taken over by it, Government would be prepared to pay their full salaries for three years instead of the 2/3rds shares for which they were liable under the Primary Education Act. In reply to this communication, the Board declined to employ any Government servants, and asked Government to remove the whole of their staff by a certain date. By this action the Board, instead of getting a grant covering the full amount of the salaries of the officers, clerks and menials, as is would have done if it had taken over, the Government establishment offered to it, will now receive a grant up to 2/3rds of the salaries of the new staff engaged by it, and will have to provide 1/3rd itself. In compliance with the Board's request Government informed the Board that the whole of the Government staff would be withdrawn on 1st July 1927.

As the primary schools in the Dharwar district will be under the control and management of the District Local Board, the Government staff required in connection with primary education in that district will be reduced to about one quarter of the previous staff. Consequently the posts now held by 6 Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors, 9 clerks and 9 menials will have to be abolished. A certain number of the officers and clerks and menials holding these posts can be provided for elsewhere, but it has not been found possible so far to provide for all.

NO REDUCTION ON LARGE SCALE.

For this reason and in view of the fact that it is not impossible that other District Local Boards in the Southern Division may follow the example of Dharwar, Government decided that the only course open was to issue a warning that the services of a number of clerks and menials might have to be dispensd with. The terms of the warning issued by the Educational Inspector were somewhat misleading, and might be construed as indicating a reduction of staff on a very large scale. Government regret that they should have been compelled to take this step, but it is impossible for them to continue to maintain clerks and others for whom no posts are available. They will as far as possible endeavour to provide for the clerks and others displaced.. in other Departments, but in view of the retrenchment in all Departments in recent years, it is probable that the services of some clerks and menials will have to be dispensed with. They will of course receive any pension or gratuity to which they are entitled.

INDIA'S WORLD MISSION

MR. WASWANI ON HINDU-MUSLIM FELLOWSHIP

In a statement to the press on Hindu-Muslim differences in India and their reactions on Sind, Mr. T. L. Vaswani writes:—"Let nothing disturb our faith and vision. India lives for a world mission. India will outgrow the communal conflicts of to-day. What Hindus specially in Sind need urgently is "shakti." There is need of a revolution in Hindu society. Nothing short of that will save the hindu. Self—organisation is needed. And real self-organisation means reconstruction reconstruction through "brahmacharya, tapasya," courage, broadmindedness and a new religion of hero-worship. Sind Hindus must give up the attitude of fear and develop the strength of self-reliance. Sind Muslims cannot do harm to Hindus without doing harm to themselves. The history of Sindi culture shows how Hindu and Muslim mentalities have mingled beautifully one with the other and created a new synthesis in song and art and literature. It i seasy to advance arggument against Hindu-Muslim fellowship but experience supports it. The two commmunities lived together in peace for generations together. There is one who represents the sould of Sind. Shah Abdul Latif! He is the living voice of Sind in our legislature. He is our greatest poet. He is a world-poet. He is a lover at once of Hindu "yogis" and the Arabian prophet. He sings the destiny of Sind. To-day when the air seems to be full of communal conflicts the voice of Shah Latif pleads for fellowship. He calls to Hindus and Muslims: "Arry on, not break the task of union, begun by the poets and prophets of Sind centuries ago. No separation! Continue your marche."

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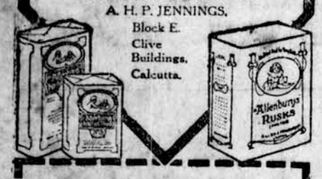

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4. The Judging Committee's decision must be accepted as finally and legally binding, and acceptance of this rule is a condition of entry.
5. No correspondence can be entered into with regard to the Competition.
6. Employees of the Cawnpore Woollen Mills Company are not eligible to compete.
7. All entries must be made on the form below, enclosed in a sealed envelope marked in left hand top corner "Name Competition" and posted to reach the Cawnpore Woollen Mills Company on or before the 15th July 1927.

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Address .....
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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY JUNE 29 1927

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GONDAL INSTITUTIONS.

THE MONGHIBA GIRLS' SCHOOL, GONDAL.

THE GRASSIA COLLEGE, GONDAL.

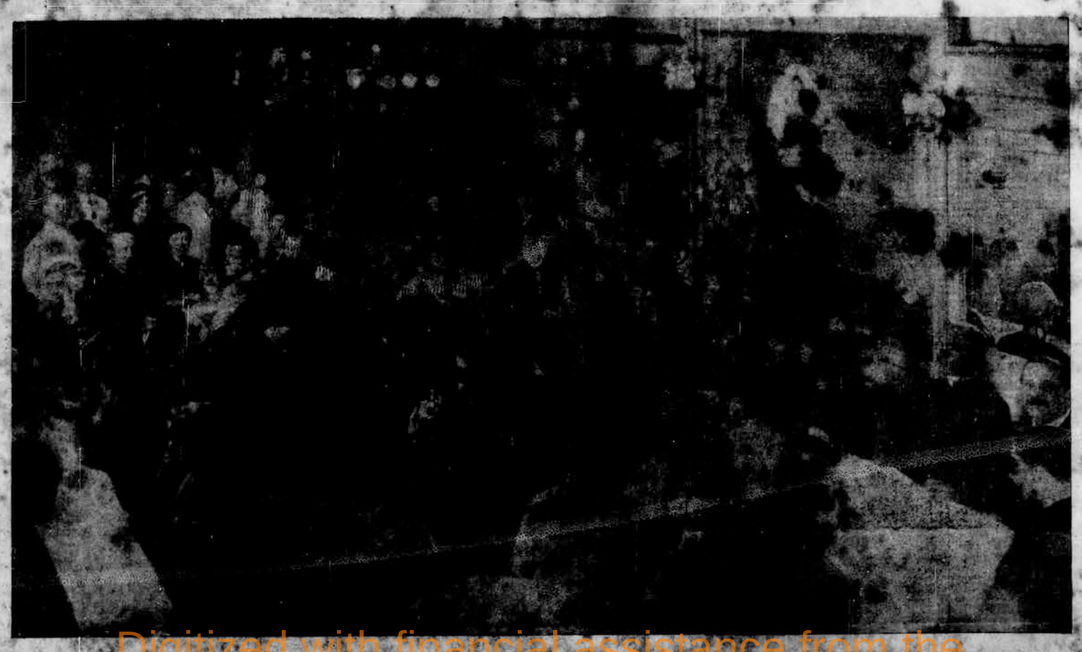
WELCOME TO LADY BARRISTER.

Dr. Seetabai Ajgaukar, D. Phil. (Oxon.), Bar.-at-Law, who arrived in Bombay on Monday after a brilliant academical career at Oxford, is seen here surrounded by her friends at the Ballard Pier.

A CHARITABLE DENTAL HOSPITAL.

A charitable dental hospital was opened in Broach on the 12th instant, thanks to the efforts of Dr. Chandulal Desai, a leading social and political worker of Gujerat.

BUDDHA ANNIVERSARY IN NEW YORK



A large congregation, representing every country in the East met in New York to celebrate the Buddha Anniversary. Prominent among those who were present included (1) Mr. Chatterji (2) Dr. A. Coomaraswamy (3) Mr. Claude Bragdon (4) Hon. Wiang Chang (5) Dr. Fleischer (6) Hon. Uchigamy (7) Prof. Shepherd (8) Mr. T. Rezmie (9) Mr. Syed Hussain

SIR G. RAINEY.

Sir G. Rainy, who arrived in Bombay on Sunday conferred with the Bombay millowners on Monday and Tuesday.

BOMBAY'S NEW PORTIA.

Dr. Seetabai N. Ajgaukar, B.A., (Bom.), B.Lit. (Oxon.), D.Ph.l. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, who arrived in Bombay on Monday.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

EMPRESS IN GRIP OF A FAKIR.

EVIL SHADOW BEHIND A THRONE.

AMAZING FACTS ABOUT RASPUTIN

BLACK MONK'S REVOLTING BEHAVIOUR

RUIN OF IMPERIAL RUSSIA

Of medium height, thick set yet rather thin, with an oval face, a long nose and a slovenly beard, Grigori Rasputin was endowed with enormous dynamic force which enabled him to dominate over Russian history in its critical time.

Prince Youssouhoff, one of the slayers of the "Black Monk," gives the following account of the sensational circumstances of the death of Rasputin in the "Sunday Chronicle" in mail week.

It was in the village of Pokrovskoe, in Siberia, that Grigori Rasputin was born and spent his youth.

The blood of his forbears showed itself in him from his birth; the son of a horse-stealer, he continued in the same profession.

More than once he was caught red-handed, and thrashed within an inch of his life. On at least one occasion the police arrived on the scene only just in time to tear his bleeding and mutilated frame from the heavy hands of the infuriated peasants.

Another man would not have survived such thrashings, but it was as if a blacksmith's hammer were beating on an anvil. Rasputin bore everything, and only grew stronger from such treatment.

His instinct was to wander, and he often visited a certain Orthodox monastery occupied by sectarians (dissenters who had come into sharp conflict with the authorities of the Orthodox Church) who had been sent thither for "correction and reform."

LIKE A FAKIR.

The immense dynamic force with which nature had endowed him could not fail to attract special attention.

Like an Indian fakir, he could go without food or sleep; and, in order to de-

PRINCESS YOUSSOUHOFF.

velop his will-power, he trained himself to such a pitch of asceticism by means of these outwardly religious practices that at times his companions might have looked upon him as a "saint"—whereas in reality his soul was filled with an inscrutable darkness that was purely of the devil.

He succeeded in acquiring, by rote, a smattering of the Holy Scriptures and in absorbing a number of spiritual and moral precepts, and he trained himself to assume the guise of a "man of God," of a 'starets' endowed with wisdom and spiritual insight.

His fate was decided by a chance meeting with a young missionary-monk, a well-informed, deeply religious man, as pure and as naive as a child. He believed in Rasputin's sincerity, and presented him to Bishop Theophan, who, in his turn, took the impostor, to St. Petersburg.

Any ordinary peasant would have become confused by life in the capital. He would have lost himself in the intricate web of Court society and official relations.

Rasputin went in and out of the Tsar's palace as calmly and unconstrainedly as if it had been his own cottage at Pokrovskoe. This made a deep impression.

MYSTIC POWER.

At Tsarkoe Selo he appeared in the guise of a righteous man who had consecrated himself to God; in society drawing-rooms, among his female admirers, he was much less circumspect; and, finally, at home or in a private room at a restaurant, in the intimate company of his associates, he gave full vent to his drunkenness and wanton debauchery.

In certain—incidentally, very small—circles of the highest ranks of St. Petersburg society occultism of every kind was cultivated. In this environment Rasputin was assured of marked success.

He tried to hide his connection with sectarianism, yet on coming into closer contact with him people instinctively felt that, still deeper than his occult powers, there lay within him some other disturbing force which attracted them.

This element was Khlystism, with its intoxicating sensual mysticism.

Khlystism is essentially sexual in character; it is a blend of the coaresest animal passion with a belief in the highest spiritual revelation.

STRANGE CULT.

The "prayer meetings" of the Khylsts combine, in an intense degree, religious ecstasy and erotic abandon. The Khylsts believe that at the height of their hysterical excitement the Holy Spirit descends among them, and that the licentious conclusion of their ceremonies is nothing else than an act of "God's blessing."

Khlystism is without doubt a survival of pangan times. The ceremony begins with a slow rhythmic dance, which changes to a mad whirl. There is a blinding glitter of candles in the room during "prayer," and the inevitable climax is a wild, amorous debauch.

Rasputin justified all his monstrous debauchery with typical Khlyst reasoning; and sometimes instilled into women the belief that association with him was far from being a sin.

My first meeting with Rasputin was at the G.'s house in St. Petersburg in 1909. I had known the G.s for years, my particular friend being their daughter, M., who had been much attached to my brother before his death.

She was exceptionally pure-minded, good-natured, and responsive, and unusually impressionable. But there was much nervous exaltation in her character; and, thanks to this, her spiritual impulses always predominated over her reason.

In these circumstances it was not a matter for surprise that Rasputin should be a frequent visitor at the G.s.

When I returned from abroad, in 1909, I found that M. was one of his ardent admirers. She sincerely and firmly believed in his uprighteous and spiritual purity; she regarded him as one of God's elect, as an almost supernatural being.

M.'s purity prevented from seeing the crime and horror that hung about the man. She was too naive to form any true estimate of his actions. Her greatest joy lay in the full spiritual subjection of her personality. She was happy to have found a "holy guide."

At our first meeting after my return Mdlle. G. began to talk about him. She described him as a man of rare spiritual strength, filled with God's blessing.

Her fervour and conviction did not inspire me with any faith in the miraculous gifts of Rasputin, but they increased my curiosity and roused in me a desire to meet him. I told her that I should like to make the acquaintance of this remarkable man.

Some days later I drove up to the G.s' house on the Winter Canal, where this first meeting was to take place.

When I entered the drawing-room, Rasputin had not yet arrived. M. was seated with her mother at the tea table. Both were very nervous and excited, especially the daughter, who seemed to be in a state of suppressed anxiety.

This attitude still further excited my curiosity and desire to see this "wonderful man." We did not have to wait long. The door leading from the hall soon opened, and Rasputin walked in, with a mincing gait.

He came straight towards me, and with the words, "Good day, my dear," made a movement as if to embrace me. I drew back. With a sly, sickly smile, he went forward to M. and her mother. He embraced them both without any ceremony, kissing them with an air of gracious condescension.

REPULSIVE TYPE.

My first glance at him filled me with dislike of his appearance; there was something repugnant about him.

He was of medium height, thick-set yet rather thin, with long arms. His big head was covered with an untidy tangle of hair. Above his forehead there was a bald patch which, as I subsequently learnt came from a blow administered to him when he was beaten for horse-stealing.

He seemed to be about forty years old. He was wearing a long coat, wide trousers, and long boots. His face was of the most ordinary peasant type—a coarse oval, with large, ugly features overgrown with a slovenly beard, and with a long nose; his small grey eyes looked out from under bushy eyebrows with piercing yet shifty glances.

His whole bearing attracted attention; he appeared unconstrained in his movements, and yet there seemed to be something dissembled about him—something suspicious, cowardly, and searching.

CUNNING SATYR.

He greeted us and sat down for a moment. Then he rose, and for some time walked about the room with his quick, short steps, muttering incoherently to himself. His voice was thick, and his pronunciation indistinct.

We drank our tea and looked at him in silence. M. with enraptured attention, I with curiosity and distrust.

As he talked I carefully watched his expression. There was certainly something unusual in this peasant's features.

The longer I examined him, the more I was struck by his eyes; they were amazingly repulsive. Not only was there no trace of spiritual refinement in the face, but it called to mind that of a cunning and lascivious satyr.

M. was full of excitement at the presence of Rasputin. Her eyes shone; her cheeks burned with a nervous flush. She and her mother did not take their eyes off him; with bated breath they caught at every word Rasputin uttered.

At last he rose, enveloped us all in a would-be loving and caressing glance, and turning to me, said, while he pointed to M.:

"What a true friend you have in her! Listen to her, and she will be your spiritual wife. Yes, she has spoken well of you, told me many things; and now I see for myself that you are suited to each other. My dear, I do not know your Christian name—you will go a long way, a very long way."

And with these words he left the room.

A few days later I heard from M. that Rasputin had taken a great liking to me, and that he wanted to meet me again.

COURT INFLUENCE.

At that time the danger of Rasputin's presence at Tsarkoe Selo was not generally realised. His appearance at the Court was probably a mere chance, and only later, when the enemies of Russia and of the dynasty found a field of action ready prepared for them, realising how all-powerful Rasputin had become, and to what an extent "autocracy" was in his hands—were they able to make use of him for their own ends.

My mother was one of the first openly to oppose Rasputin. She had a long conversation with the Empress, and quite frankly told her that she thought on this matter. Many members of the Imperial Family, with the Dowager Empress Marie Feodorovna at their head, also tried to influence the Emperor and Empress, but in vain.

The enthusiasm provoked by the declaration of war had already begun to subside, and many people were pessimistically inclined. Tsarkoe Selo was enveloped in gloom. The Emperor and Empress, cut off from the world, out of touch with their subjects, surrounded by the Rasputin clan, were deciding questions of world-wide importance.

Could this forebode anything but disaster?

CREDULOUS EMPRESS.

The Emperor and Empress remained deaf to all supplications, advice, warnings, and threats. The more Rasputin was opposed, the more convincing the evidence against him, the less attention was paid to the matter at Tsarkoe Selo. He was indeed impregnable. He made such adroit use of his assumed mask of hypocrisy that no credence whatever was given there to reports of his profligacy.

General Dahunkovski, Vice-Minister of the Interior, wishing to confront the Empress with clear proof that the stories of Rasputin's revolting behaviour were only too true, showed her some photographs taken during one of his lewd orgies in a St. Petersburg restaurant.

On seeing this incontrovertible evidence the Empress was terribly indignant, and ordered immediate and searching inquiries to be made regarding the identity of the person who had dared to sully Rasputin's reputation by posing as the "starets."

HEROIC TROOPS.

At the outbreak of the war Rasputin, the active ally of the German party, was almost at the summit of his influence and power. During the period that followed, honourable and devoted servants of the Crown were one by one dismissed, and their places were filled by Rasputin's nominees.

Meanwhile, innumerable lives were lost at the front. With magnificent, unheard-of heroism, the Russian troops went submissively to their death.

Spread over a vast front they were fighting under conditions which no other soldiers in the world could have endured. Beset by terrible frosts, often deprived of all rations, they held the snow filled trenches, never dreaming of retreat. Certain sections, owing to shortage of ammunition, fell under the enemy's fire without ever being able to reply. Whole regiments endeavoured to repulse attacks with their bare fists. Others went over

GRIGORI RASPUTIN.

the top armed only with sticks and stones.

Russia felt these sacrifices. She felt now the life-blood flowed from her, the blood of her best and bravest, who were gladly dying for their country and for the common cause.

And all this time the all-powerful Rasputin, protected by a trusty guard, was driving about St. Petersburg and its surroundings.

Not a single important event at the front was decided without a preliminary conference with him. From Tsarkoe Selo instructions were given to General Headquarters on the direct telegraph line.

When it is remembered by whom Rasputin was surrounded, it ceases to be surprising that almost every one of our attacks was known to the Germans beforehand, and that they should have been aware of all plans and changes contemplated in military or political spheres.

Germany took the necessary measures to secure her victories and to prepare our destruction.

GONDAL STATE

PRINCIPAL ADMINISTRATIVE FEATURES

Risen from very modest beginnings, Gondal has come to be recognised to-day as one of the progressive Indian States. Its development and progress from small beginnings are the visible outcome of the long, and beneficent rule of His Highness Thakore Saheb Shree Bhagvat Sinhjee G. C. I. E. Himself a scholar of the highest European attainments, (being M.D. LL.D., F.R.C.P., and F.R.S. of Edinburgh and D.C.L. of Oxford). His Highness has taken a very leading interest in education in his own State, having been the first in India to introduce compulsory education for girls, and having been instrumental in bringing Gondal the reputation of being the first state in Kathiawar in respect of the spread of education. Below we give a summary of the principal features of importance in the administration of the Gondal State for the year under review 1924-25.

During nearly a quarter of a century since the Great Famine of Samvat 1956, the rainfall has been very poor. In a country like Kathiavad where general prosperity largely depends upon agriculture, this succession of complete and partial famines since the Great Famine has left effects too deep to be undone by artificial means such as lake or well irrigation.

A suggested avenue for making up this deficiency due to scanty rainfall, is industrial development, although the frequent upheavals in the industrial world of the West are not encouraging to industrial enterprise in the East and even less in a state like Gondal which by reason of its unfavourable geographical position, has few industrial possibilities to offer. It has no port to develop, no forest to conserve. Yet it has started a technico-industrial institution offering useful training to those so inclined. The lead in this direction has been followed up by some local citizens' enterprises such as cotton presses, ice factory; tanning factory, flour mills, brass works, printing presses etc.

Gondal has been a pioneer in the matter of Railways and it has continued its early initiative by considerably expanding its railways. It owns the Gondal Railway and has 3/8 of a share in the Jetalsar-Rajkote Railway. Also, it works the Khijadiya-Dhari and Jetalsar-Rajkote Railways.

BIRTHDAY CONCESSIONS.

According to custom a number of generous concessions are made by H. H. the Thakore Saheb on the occasion of his birthday, the 24th October. This is in addition to the promotions and rewards granted to the deserving servants of the State in every department of its administration from the highest to the lowest. Among the principal concessions granted during the year under review, may be mentioned:

(1) The granting of proprietory rights over land and houses to the people of Kantolia, Khambhalia, Barudi (Durbar Pati), and Sultanpur.

(2) The foregoing of Kanyachori in the village of Kantolia.

(3) Stopping the levy of Kumbhar Chakdo in Khambalia.

(4) Discontinuing of grazing fees (Masvadi) in the village of Bhada-Jalia.

(5) Discontinuing the Bhagvat cess on the lands of the Mulgrasias of Kokli, Khakhi Jalia and Paneli.

(6) Dispensing with additional swar supplied by Jiwadars of Chikaldia.

(7) Remission of fines imposed on the people of Movia and Gomta for encroachments of Vadas.

(8) Contribution to Rs. 20,000 to the fund for the alleviation of distress caused by the floods in Northern and Southern India.

In spite of the ravages of epidemics like influenza, plague cholera and small-pox the population has increased from 1,61,916 in 1911 to 1,67,071.

EDUCATION.

The following figures show the progress of education.

Year	No. of Schools	No. of pupils	Expenditure.
1900-01	53	5,063	Rs. 64,491
1910-11	109	8,626	,, 81,387
1920-21	150	14,648	,, 1,63,647
1924-25	162	15,449	,, 1,44,797

The increase in the number of girls attending schools was from 1,149 in 1911 to 4,690 at the last census in 1921.

There are two High Schools for boys and one High School for girls, affiliated to the University of Bombay. There is also a private school teaching up to the Matriculation and there are six private middle schools in the State.

The Grasia College. This institution was founded by His Highness in 1897 ffor the benefit of the sons of the landholders who, lapped in luxury, were in a very backward condition.

A boy of 7 years is eligible for this College and as he is taught Vernacular and English side by side he has a fair average chance of sitting for his Matriculation at 16. The teaching of Vernacular and English side by side is a great gain inasmuch as it saves about four years ordinarily lost in first qualifying in the Vernacular. Three Kumars were sent up for the Matriculation for the year under review, all of whom were successful.

THE MONGHIBA HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

This is the only school for girls in Kathiawad teaching upto the Matriculation of the Bombay University. Due attention is paid to the physical and moral training of the girls of this school as of the boys of the Grasia College.

Primary Education. There were 99 primary schools at the end of the year 1924-25 of which 3 were separate institutions for girls and 7 for boys, the other 89 being mixed schools for boys and girls—which have reached the remotest parts of the State.

The Art School. This school sends up students for the Elementary and Intermediate Drawing Examinations. There were 31 students during the year under report.

Philantrophic Institutions. A model of its kind, the Bai Sahib Ba Asylum, founded by His Highness to perpetnate the memory of his beloved deceased consort, stands as a true memorial to the humanity of Her Late Highness. It provides a home for the infirm, the aged and the disabled who have comforts, good food, and healthy occupation such as making cotton tapes, carpets etc. The Total cost of maintenance of the institution amounted during 1924-25 to Rs. 5,598 against Rs. 5,190 of the previous year.

The Bhagvatsinhjee Orphanage. This institution which is above to the Asylum was founded by Her Highness the Rani Saheb Nandkuverba and enjoys her close personal care. Orphans are admitted irrespective of caste and creed and kept till the age of 8 when they are transferred to the Bai Saheb Ba Asylum.

There are three hospitals in the State and four private medical institutions all under the care of qualified doctors and nurses.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Below are given the comparative figures of import and export for two years.

	1923-24.	1924-25
Import	Rs. 41,96,079	31,74,672
Export	Rs. 22,64,789	28,74,876.
Tonnage	Rs. 68,745	58,103

Complete freedom from all Taxes and dues gives the people a great advantage and stimulus in commercial activities.

MANUFACTURE AND INDUSTRY.

Among other articles of indigenous industry are cotton and woolen fabrics, gold embroidery, brass and copper-ware, wooden Toys and bangles of ivory, etc. There were 944 cotton hand looms, and 98 woolen hand looms, 8 ginning factories and 4 cotton presses during the year under report.

PUBLIC WORKS.

In pursuance of His Highness's policy of town-improvement, it was decided towards the end of 1922 to carry out the town electrification of Gondal. Construction was stated in 1923. The scheme when completed will cost Rs. 6,00,000.

The land and the railway are the chief sources of revenue. The State derives fixed revenue from the land. The Vighoti system introduced 30 years ago is still in force, with no change in assessment and the cash levy has remained the same, although the value of the land has increased. This liberal policy has contributed considerably to the general happiness of the agricultural population.

FUTURE OF INDIAN STATES

AN ENGLISH VIEW

"The Manchester Guardian" (May 26) writes:—

Many of the leading Indian princes, together with the chief Ministers of some of the most important Indian States, recently met at Simla to consider the future relations of these States with British India. The news is welcome as evidence proving that India does feel that she is indeed approaching Swaraj and that it is time to make preparations for the great change. Indian princes are not easily moved to act together, and so long as we intended to remain the rulers of India we are careful to keep the Indian States apart. When at length we decided to take steps towards the establishment of responsible government in India our policy had in this respect to be modified. It became desirable to encourage the States to reconsider and readjust their relations with the central authority so that they might some day be ready to take their place alongside of the autonomous but federated provinces of India. The Montagu Chelmsford Report accordingly recommended that a Chamber of Princes should be set up to take counsel with the Government of India on matters of common concern and effect was given to this recommendation. But the Chamber has never displayed much vitality, partly perhaps because its president was the Viceroy, partly because it was prohibited from discussing the internal affairs of individual States, and partly because some of the greatest princes were unwilling to compromise their dignity by taking part in its proceedings. Its most conspicuous and most characteristic success was achieved when it induced Lord Reading to override the All-India Assembly and force through the Princes' Protection Bill, a measure which armed at shielding the princes from unfair criticism in the press of British India.

A CENTRAL BODY.

The conference which has now met at Simla is an informal one, and the names of some of India's most magnificent potentates are not found in the list of those who are reported to be attending it. But among the princes present there are influential men who lack neither education nor intelligence though they have full sympathy with the dynastic pride of the average Indian ruler. It is therefore probable that the discussions of the conference will get the princes down to the bed-rock of the situation. There they will find great masses of rough, hard, uneven, and awkward facts—not an easy foundation on which to base a constructive policy, but the only foundation on which any policy can be based. The most obvious of these bed-rock facts are as follows:—India contains nearly seven hundred separate States, and hardly any two of them enjoy the same degree of independence or are related in the same manner with the supreme Government. In point of size and population the largest States are comparable with second-class European Powers, but there are some hundreds of small States little bigger than our English country parishes. In most States there are law courts administering recognised codes of law, but the personal will of the ruler has everywhere a formidable and in many States a decisive influence. Representative institutions have nowhere attained even that imperfect control over the Executive which they possess in British India. Public opinion is far weaker than in British India, and the press is all but powerless. The treaties which bind many of these States to the central Power were made in days when we were concerned to secure the goodwill of the ruler rather than the welfare of the people. The ruler was therefore frequently guaranteed against interference in the internal affairs of his State, but with the approval of the best Indian opinion our Viceroys have long asserted the right of the paramount Power to take such action as may be necessary to promote the common interests of India or to protect a ruler's subjects from intolerable oppression. This interference the Indian princes acquiesced in the less unwillingly because it came from authority in the form which was familiar to them—that is from a Viceroy the personal representative of the reigning Sovereign. When Swaraj comes it will no longer be possible to regard the central authority as the personal representative of a reigning Sovereign, for it will be controlled and swayed by a popular Assembly deriving its powers from the votes of the people of British India.

OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE.

The first instinct of the princes is naturally to deny that such an authority can be fit to interfere in the internal affairs of their States; but evidently there must be some machinery for reaching an agreement with regard to matters of comon concern, such as defence, communications, Customs, frontiers and the like, and there must be some central authority empowered to prevent the machinery from being brought to a standstill and to settle disputes. Further, in the Indian States as they are the subjects' happiness is at the mercy of the ruler's personality. Some outside power must therefore be authorised to interfere to protect the subject from a vicious or incompetent ruler unless and until the State can show a Constitution which in practice gives the subject a fair chance of securing redress of grievances for himself. Thus Indian princes cannot hope to escape interference from without except by developing the capacity for self-government in their subjects. Presumably they will now begin to give serious attention to this problem. It is indeed sufficiently difficult. Some of the Indian States are as prosperous, as well educated, and as fit for democratic institutions as the most advanced districts of British India, but there are princes who rule over barren and scarsely inhabited territories where any attempt to imitate our British political system would be merely ridiculous. Yet in such territories aristocratic institutions might conceivably be developed so as to impose a sufficient check on the personal frailties of the ruler. If that is found impossible the right to interfere must be retained by the central authority however little that authority may be in sympathy with the feelings of the prince.